

The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTRoul AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

European Affairs.

LONDON, June 20.
WHEN we informed the public some time ago of the failure of John Livingston, and Co. of Boston, we took occasion to warn the mercantile part against the fraudulent practice of certain agents to American houses, who reside in London, from the duping those who are unwary enough to consign goods upon credit. The system has since been fully divulged, and circulated by some public spirited merchants in printed letters throughout the city.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Philadelphia to his friend in London.

"If I was to venture an opinion on American remittances, it would be far from flattering to the British creditor. The traders over proportioned to purchasers, the exportation of specie daily diminishing our circulating medium, good bills (scarce any to be had) eight per cent. above par, profits on imported goods very low, house-rent and every other expence double what it was before the war, money frequently taken up at the enormous rate of from 2 to 5 per cent. per month, goods daily sold at auction from ten to 25 per cent. less, to make partial remittances, and extravagance prevailing every class of people. Add to this that the Europeans are shutting us out of the West India markets, from whence alone we could hope to import specie; and the clashing interests arising from the local situations of our several governments, destroying that harmony, which alone could give energy to beneficial plans of commerce and revenue."

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

"Dr. George Frami, physician to the hospital of Cadillac in Bohemia, has discovered the following antidote against the effects of arsenick and verdigrease, and which is said to be very effectual. The recipe is as follows: viz. Squeeze the juice of three citrons into a large glass of beer, and mix it with two drachms of crabs eyes powdered, shaking the whole well together. And in case the pains return, repeat the remedy, which may be done two or three times in twenty-four hours, if the poison be suspected to have been strong. It may likewise be administered with success in several sorts of cholicks, the pains of which it eases in an instant; but in case of poison it operates as an emetick; in case of cholick, as a purgative."

"Afterwards it will be proper to give the patient a dose of manna in oil of olives or sweet almonds, and in case it be necessary to repeat the remedy, it is better to give it in milk than beer."

Mr. Adams, the American

Minister, will be presented to the Queen, to-morrow; and afterwards having announced himself in that character to foreign Ambassadors, receive the visits of such as are of equal rank with himself.---Query, Who are they?

It is remarkable that no one nation in Europe proposes a combination of all the European powers to form a powerful armament against the Moors, from whom they all daily suffer the most cruel and abandoned depredations. The fate of Col. Palfrey is, like that of many others, truly deplorable. If for every ten shillings a man spends in pleasures, he would subscribe six pence toward this great work, these bold invaders of the world might be chastised into bondage.

Saturday a wag sent several Irishmen to the house of a certain Right Hon. Zealot (Lord Gordon) under various pretences, which threw his Lordship and attendants into a violent trepidation.

The female hat still continues to increase in diameter, and at present extends at least twenty-four inches from the centre; the most fashionable are made of whole chip, intermixed with various colours.

Jamaica.

MONTGOMERY BAY, August 16

On Monday the 25th ult. a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Vice Admiralty Sessions, was held at the Court House in Kingston, before Samuel Whiteborne, Esq; Judge Surrogate, and his associates; at which William, alias Benjamin Johnson, was indicted for piracy and murder, committed on board the schooner Friendship, last July near the latitude of Bermuda; and, pleading not guilty, Charles Kelly gave a full, clear and distinct evidence against him, supporting every charge laid in the indictment. The prisoner's confession was afterwards read, when Mr. Jackson, his counsel, strongly urged that Johnson, being born in America, and a citizen of the Independent States, was consequently a foreigner, and not under the jurisdiction of the Court; but this being overruled, the jury returned their verdict, **GUILTY**; and he was sentenced to be hanged at the usual place, and afterwards to be suspended in chains; which we hear is to be carried into execution on Monday next.

It is somewhat remarkable that Johnson the pirate and murderer, should be brought to trial, convicted and condemned, exactly the very day twelve months, July the 25th, on which he and his nefarious associates acted their bloody tragedy on board the schooner Friendship.

A subscription we understand has been opened by several gentlemen of Kingston, for the purpose of making some compensation to Kelly, the intelligent and praiseworthy evidence against Johnson, for the imminent risk he ran of his life, when he made his escape from the pirates, and for his subsequent endeavours to bring them to justice.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.

Thursday morning Jacob Stillwell, a waterman belonging to the Old Ferry, in assisting to put a horse and chair into one of the large boats, accidentally fell, and his head striking an iron bolt, he instantly expired.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

An inquisition was held last Tuesday on the body of Mary Danlap, of the out-ward of this city.---It appeared from the evidence, that on Sunday last she took a large dose of arsenic, which put an end to her life on Monday evening. The coroner's inquest adjudged the crime wilful murder.

A letter from England, dated Falmouth July 9th, says, "Such weather was never known here as we have had these six months past, not more than two days rain during the whole time; there is less grass on the ground than there was at Christmas last; hay which usually at this season was 14d. is now 10s. per cwt. though the harvest is promising, particularly for wheat."

There is not a greater instance of the extreme drouth of the present season in Europe, than the following, which is selected out of a letter from a house of eminence in the commercial line at Dort, in Holland. "You will scarce believe, that in a country like this (watery by nature) that we complain of drouth; but such is absolutely the case at present, no rain having fell in this country for upwards of 4 months, and the continued easterly winds have so emptied the Rhine, Locke, Maese, and Darte, that there are not in many places sufficient water to carry vessels over the sands. Our wells are uncommonly low; and, as a greater phenomenon, at the Kinder Dycke (which is famed in history from the circumstance of 73 villages being overflowed by breaking in the year 1691) the waters are so low, that the very foundation of that stupendous fabric is now to be seen, and workmen are repairing it in many places. Such a circumstance has not occurred since the memory of the oldest man now living in Holland."

Nova-Scotia.

SHELBURN, August 24.

By letters dated the 6th instant received on Monday from Halifax, we are informed that a brig had arrived there the day before from London, which brought advice, that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to continue his bounty of provisions to the Loyalists in these Provinces for two years.

Massachusetts.

NEWBURY-POR, August 31.

Last Saturday, a man supposed to be about 50 years of age, six feet high, was taken up, as he floated in the river near Ambury Ferry. A Jury of Inquest was summoned who gave it as their opinion that he had been murdered, as many marks of violence were visible on him, particularly several small orifices in his hand, which appeared like shot-holes. He had no other clothes on than a shirt and trousers, which are preserved for the inspection of his friends. 'Twas thought that he had not been 48 hours in the water.

By the return of a Gondola last Sunday from the meadows, it appears that the abovementioned person was one Mosely, who in company with six others, had gone from Bradford the Thursday evening before, and was knocked overboard. These six men were immediately taken into custody, and on Monday afternoon, passed an examination before Christopher Sergeant, Esq; who finding no cause of suspicion, discharged them. A correspondent who was present at the above examination informs, that, after the strictest care, no one circumstance could be detected to ground a suspicion that any violence had been used. Three of the persons were lads, under eighteen years old, and appeared to have a great degree of frankness and integrity. They all agreed, though examined separately, and with the greatest severity, that the deceased was rowing at the bow-oar, when the accident happened---that his oar was heard to drag in the water, and he to fall over, being, as they supposed, knocked over by his oar---that great exertions were made to recover him, but that the boat being under quick way, and the evening very dark, it was impossible to save him. If there is guilt we trust that a just Providence will expose it; and if there is none we are happy that the innocent are discharged.

WORCESTER, Sept. 15.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire intend requesting of Congress the loan of sixteen pieces of brass artillery, and eight ammunition wagons; and propose being answerable for the return of them.

When requested by Congress, or the Secretary of War. The field pieces are for the use of a militia regiment of artillery, to consist of eight companies--two pieces to each company--and one company to each brigade; excepting the brigade on the sea coast, which is to have three companies.

On Tuesday last, one Smith, an old offender, was again committed to the goal in this town, on suspicion of theft.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 1.

On Monday evening last, Dr. Waterhouse, professor of the theory and practice of physick in the University of Cambridge, and of natural history in the College of this state, began, at the State-House in this town, his course of Lectures as an introduction to Natural History--A branch of science which, notwithstanding the seeming neglect it hath from various causes met with heretofore, now seems to attract the patronage and support of the friends of true and useful literature, in different parts of the world. That science, which of all others furnishes ground for the most rational and solid entertainment of a thinking mind; regulating, ennobling, and exalting our ideas, with rapturous admiration of that infinite and almighty power

"That ever busy wheels the silent spheres;
Works in the secret deep; shoots flaming
thence

The fair profusion that o'er spreads the
spring;

Flings from the sun direct the flaming day;
Feeds every creature; hurls the tempest
forth;

And as on earth this grateful change re-
volves,

With transport touches all the springs of life."

And we are happy, that a taste for a science thus ennobling and useful does honor to so many ladies and gentlemen in this town; evinced by their attendance on these lectures, and those somewhat similar of that paragon of natural liberty and knowledge, the celebrated Dr. Moyes.

The honorable General Assembly of this State, which convened at Bristol last week, adjourned on Saturday to the last Monday of October next, then to meet at South-Kingston.

By the SOUTHERN POST. FOREIGN ADVICES.

EDINBURGH, June 25.

On Tuesday last twenty three convicts, viz. nineteen men and four women, were carried from Glasgow to Grenock, to be banished to Nova Scotia.

GLOUCESTER, June 16.

The parish of Painswick has lately given a remarkable instance of benevolence in the inoculation of the poor. Upwards of 700 subjects of all ages have passed thro' the small pox, and of all in whom the incision was made two only have died, and these fell a sacrifice to complaints not connected with the disorder. This evidence of the utility of inoculation is the more remarkable, as the infection was communicated to persons of all ages, from nine days old to seventy years. Women in every stage of pregnancy; one woman in particular, was brought to bed

the day the irruption appeared.

LONDON, July 6.

A letter from Lisbon, by the last mail, says, they had received advice that their fleet had joined the Spaniards, and were arrived off Algiers; but had not determined in what manner to proceed in bombarding the town when the advices came away. The Venetians had not then joined them, but were hourly expected, and as soon as they arrived they were to begin the attack.

July 13. Letters from Crimea continue to bring reports of the rebellious spirit which has appeared among the nation of Tartars lately subjected to the sway of the Emperors of Russia. The seat of the revolt is at Cuban, and that part of it in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus. It is said that the malecontents amount to 80,000 men.

What is assigned as the cause of their complaints is, that the Russians have penetrated farther into the Cuban than the ancient lines of Mosdoc, and instead of the redoubts formerly constructed on the frontiers of Cuban, they have built several new forts.

It is not a little remarkable, that the present dry season has extended, according to the most correct accounts all round the Globe, from the latitude of 1. 0. to 56. 20. N. Great Britain, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, &c. in Europe, and Canada, the West Indies, &c. on the other side the Atlantic.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 4.

"The Colosse, a new ship of sixty-four guns, finished here, is prevented from being launched for want of water; the Zuyder Sea is full of small islands of sand, which appear from the water draining off, so that the passage to the Texel is wholly obstructed, except for small craft."

July 16. There are several letters in town from respectable houses abroad, which mention, that the Spanish Court have offered to give the Emperor of Morocco, one million annually, on condition that he will not suffer any succour from his dominions to be given to the garrison of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish monarch has so great a desire to retrieve the honor he lost in the late attack on that impregnable fortress that hostilities against that garrison are expected shortly to take place.

July 19. It appears from the administration of finance in France; treated on by M. Necker, that wars, luxury, and the system of funding in both kingdoms, have constituted a national debt and taxes nearly equal in each, consequently that they have been destroying each other by more ways than the sword: and if the resources of France are truly stated, as we have no reason to doubt, it will be a self-evident proposition, that a nother war of any duration, suppose it to commence within the space of 20 years, will put a stop to all plans for paying of capitals or redeeming taxes in either kingdom, and which way soever victory inclines, will go near to ruin both! a sufficient warning this to the sovereigns, to the ministers, and the people of each!

There does not remain a doubt but the Turks and Russians are on both sides preparing for war. The Russians are extending their empire so far into the east, as to alarm the Sublime

Porte, though another war is likely to shake the Turkish empire to its basis; as the two imperial courts of Russia and Vienna have certainly firmly bound themselves to each other to eject the Turk from his European provinces; a measure that will throw a prodigious additional power into the hands of Russia and the Emperor, by no means favourable to the other powers, who cannot, however, join the Turk, so as to prevent it, according to the present system of religion among them.

The following writing was placed below the head of the late grand vizier, which was fixed up in the gate of the Seraglio.

"This is the head of Halil Hamed Pacha, late grand vizier, who deservedly incurred his punishment for betraying the interests of the state and religion, by managing affairs contrary to the sovereign will of the Great Master of the universe; he acted like a tyrant, having, from his sordid avarice, been guilty of frequent and public oppressions of the people of God."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.

A committee from a respectable meeting of citizens at Byrne's tavern, having waited on Doctor FRANKLIN, to propose to him a seat in the executive council at the ensuing election; it is with the greatest pleasure the committee announce to the public his accession to their proposal; to which they do not apprehend there will be a dissenting voice in the city.

The United States Indiaman, Capt. Bell, is arrived at Reedy Island. By Dr. Thomas Redman, from said ship, we are informed, that they arrived at Barbadoes after a tedious passage of more than half a year from Pondicherry; most of their men being ill, they petitioned the governor of that island to let them remain there a few days, but instead of granting their request, he ordered the fort to fire on the ship, if Capt. Bell did not proceed to sea in 48 hours, at the same time all the British subjects were ordered under arms. Capt. Bell not having men enough to weigh his anchor, was obliged in consequence of this brutal command to ship more and proceed.

On Thursday last the hon. general assembly, by a committee consisting of the speaker and a member from each county, presented the following Address, which was read by the Speaker. To the hon. Benjamin Franklin, Esq; L. L. D. &c.

THE Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, in the most affectionate manner congratulate you on your safe arrival in your native country, after so long an absence on the most important business. We likewise congratulate you on the firm establishment of the independence of America, and the settlement of a general peace, after the interesting struggle in which we were so long engaged.

We are confident, Sir, that we speak the sentiments of this whole country, when we say, that your

services in the public councils and negotiations, have not only merited the thanks of the present age, but will be recorded in the pages of history to your immortal honor. And it is particularly pleasing to us, that while we are sitting as members of the assembly of Pennsylvania, we have the happiness of welcoming into this state, a person who was so greatly instrumental in forming its free and excellent constitution. May it please God to give you a serene and peaceful enjoyment of the evening of life, and a participation of that happiness you have been so instrumental in securing to others.

Signed by order of the house,
JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

To which the following answer was received.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I AM extremely happy to find by your friendly and affectionate address, that my endeavours to serve our country, in the late important struggle, have met with the approbation of so respectable a body as the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania. I esteem their approbation as one of the greatest honors of my life. I hope the peace with which God has been graciously pleased to bless us may be lasting, and that the free constitution we now enjoy, may long contribute to promote our common felicity. The kind wishes of the General Assembly for my particular happiness affects me very sensibly, and I beg they would accept my particular acknowledgments.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN;

CARLISLE, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from one of the Surveyors in the Western Country to his friend in Carlisle, dated Hickorytown, 20th of July, 1782.

"I was yesterday visited by Messrs. Halftown and Girty, the two greatest Chiefs of the six nations, who delivered up to me John Steward, a prisoner boy, about 14 years of age. He was taken young, and can give no other account of his friends than that his father was killed when he was taken. The Chiefs who were attended by twenty of their countrymen, behaved very civilly and treated us very heartily with rum, jerked venison and bears oil. The day being spent in counselling and demonstrations of friendship, the night came on. But such a night! Such scenes of ebriety and savage mirth! you can conceive no likeness of it. After a sumptuous supper of dumplings and boiled venison with bears oil, washed down frequently with the rum-keg; we arose to dance and I being Captain and great friend, must join in the company. I shall not attempt to describe these dances; only every one exerted every faculty, in honor of their king and the young princesses, who were all mingled in the dance. Next morning the Chiefs departed seemingly well pleased. I hope, sir, this will make you easy as to the danger which report alarms you with. These nations in general are inclined to peace

and what may be committed is generally in retaliation of some injustice done to them."

N E W - Y O R K, Sept. 23.

All orders of men in Philadelphia are, by addresses, congratulating and testifying their approbation of the conduct of that venerable patriot, Dr. Franklin, whose happy return has diffused a general joy among all ranks.

A L B A N Y, September 29.

By the last letters from Michilimackinac, we learn, that the part of Illinois on the continent of America, has suffered considerably by an inundation. The village of Cahokia received the greatest damage, several houses having been carried away; and had it not been for the generous assistance of the inhabitants of the post of St. Louis, on the Spanish side, the consequences would have been of a much more serious nature. There is no mention made of the number of lives lost: But all the grain was destroyed and the greater part of their cattle drowned. This event has occasioned so great a terror in the inhabitants, that many of them are determined to abandon that place, and establish themselves some leagues below.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

P O R T S M O U T H, Sept. 9.

This week the Honorable General SUELVAN, attended the privy Council, now sitting in this town, dressed in his regimentals; white faced with blue; which are entirely the manufacture of his household, and the production of his farm; an example worthy of imitation.

It is with pleasure we have authority to inform our readers that a military spirit is beginning to spread itself in several parts of this State; we have heard of one regiment that will soon be completely uniformed in American bomb-pun. We sincerely wish that the same spirit may spread far and wide, diffusing its genuine influence through the breast of every virtuous citizen of New-Hampshire; and that at the expected review, the first regiment in the State will not be last for martial appearance and proficiency in military discipline.

NEWBURY-POR, Aug. 24.

The following Agreement signed by a large number of the inhabitants of this it is hoped will be taken into consideration by other towns in the United States, and some measures taken to prevent an unnecessary exportation of the little remaining cash we are in possession of.

WE the subscribers taking into consideration, that the extravagant use of mourning and the great expense often laid out at funerals, are not only one great means of draining our country of money, and encouraging the importation of foreign manufactures, but also the impoverishment, some times ruin, of private families. In order to put a stop to such pernicious practices, and to promote frugality and economy on such occasions by our practice and example, we do hereby solemnly agree & promise; to and with each other, that as soon as fifty heads of families, in this town shall have signed this agreement, we will not wear, nor suffer to be worn by any of our families, at the funeral of any of our relations or friends, any other mourning dress,

than a black Crape or Ribbon on our arm, or hat for gentlemen, & a black plain Bonnet, Gloves or Mitts, Ribbon and Necklace for ladies. That we will not give Gloves, Scarfs or Rings, at funeral, nor use any Coffins not made of wood of the growth of some of the United States.

And in order to carry his our agreement into execution, as far as in our power, we do hereby further agree and promise, as aforesaid, that we will not assist nor attend, and none of our families shall assist or attend at any funeral where this agreement is not observed, in all parts, according to the true spirit thereof, complied with.

And we will when said number have subscribed, procure a meeting of said subscribers to choose a committee of our numbers, to whom persons may apply on the death of any of their friends for information and advice as to what may be deemed a compliance with, or violation of this agreement, whose business it shall also be to inform and advise the subscribers from time to time, what further regulations or alteration may be necessary to be made. Newbury-Port, August 3, 1785.

On Duelling.

THE prevalence of the practice of duelling, or combating with instruments of death, is the more to be regretted as it often takes place among the worthy part of society, those who are really tenacious of their honor. When this is the case how praiseworthy must the person appear, who, interposing between the intended combatants, clearing up the clouds that veiled reason from the view, and obviating the error one or both had inadvertently made, saves the life of a tender father, an affectionate husband, or an inestimable friend, and the bosom of his antagonist from the corroding thought, that in a precipitate manner, more under the controul of passion than the guidance of reason, he had destroyed the only support of a worthy family, or the only hope of an aged parent.

During the last war between France and England, a gentleman had purchased a commission in the British army, who, from the natural humanity of his disposition, and from religious principles was severely bent against the too prevalent practice of hazarding life and endeavouring to destroy a fellow creature for every petty offence. He had not long enjoyed his commission before he received a gross affront from a fellow officer. The probity of his conduct was conspicuous, and he endeavoured to bring his antagonist to reason,--but his antagonist was a gentleman, and wore a sword. The injured party treated him afterwards with the contempt he deserved, by avoiding his company, but the matter did not end here. The receiving a public affront & indirect challenge, without resenting it publicly, was a new thing in the core, and scarce a man could account for the conduct of the injured. Surmises to his prejudice began to spread, & several new affronts were offered. Our hero held fast his integrity,

and took as little notice as possible of the many insults he received. One evening a number of his enemies, with several officers from different corps were assembled, when he accidentally fell into company, a general murmur pervaded the whole assembly, and finally one of his most inveterate enemies told him aloud, that the man who dare not resent an injury was not fit company for them. The injured officer instantly quitted the room, but in a few minutes to the surprise of the company returned, and thus addressed them,

Gentlemen,

"When I took a commission in the army, I was animated with a zeal to serve my king & country. The man that offers me an unprovoked affront, I esteem below my notice, an unintentional affront ought not to be resented. To convince you I am not afraid of death, or mean to survive my honor I have returned. I beg all but my enemies to quit the room. He stepped aside, took a lighted slow match from one pocket, and a large hand grenade from the other, he set fire to the fuse, exclaiming, "let the greatest coward leave the room first." He was left alone in an instant, and happily the door being left open, the pieces of the shell flew mostly that way, and he escaped unhurt. The disinterested applauded his cool intrepidity, his enemies were convinced he did not want courage, and he gained great reputation afterwards in many severe actions with the enemy.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 3.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

D I E M A R T I S.

DRINKWATER versus ROBINSON, Assumpsit. The Plaintiff declared on a Promissory Note, &c.

Defendant---pro se ipso, gave notice that he should plead his own cause---and made a motion for leave to plead *ore tenus*, that he had paid, &c. agreeable to the doctrine laid down *per Curiam*, in the case of Bobs vs. Jencks, 1st Raggs, 120.

W----- for the plaintiff took exceptions, that the plea must be in writing, and signed by the party or his council---"regularity is the first object, in law proceedings," Gog vs. Magog, 3d. Rm. 1340.

Defendant---in reply---"Every man shall be heard by himself or his Council." Constitution.

He cannot write a plea. Has a right to be heard---that is, to be heard speaking, not reading---"By thy words shall thou be judged." Bible.

Uterius Concillium. A farther argument ordered.

D I E V E N E R I S.

DRINKWATER versus ROBINSON, This cause coming on again, upon an *uterius concillium*, nothing new was offered on behalf of the plaintiff.

Defendant, insisted on his right of pleading "*ore tenus*,"--Written pleas are a late invention to throw money into the hands of attorney's.

There are many precedents of oral pleas. See Justice, ***** Arguendo in the cause of Crook-shank's vs. Hamphack, at the Low-

nal Court. Knapp's Nisi Prius, p. 14602, ad inum.

"No court in Great Britain, America, or Poland, have allowed the plaintiff to insist on a plan writing: Nay it would be contrary to Scripture and reason, the law of nature and nations, as well as the laws and constitution of this State." Knapp's Practice of Courts, p. 9320. *Curia avisare vult.*

The Proprietors meeting for the township of Panton, in the County of Rutland, Rutland adjourned to the second Tuesday in November next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the house of Elijah Grandy, in said Panton, at which meeting it is proposed to see if the Proprietors will grant a tax to defray the cost of laying out the first and second divisions, likewise for laying out and clearing roads and incidental charges, and likewise to see if the Proprietors will establish the first or fifty acre divisions, likewise for laying out and clearing roads and incidental charges, and likewise to see if the Proprietors will establish the first or fifty acre division, and to throw up the second or hundred acre division, and lay out one of a less number of acres.

ELIJAH GRANDY.

Panton, September 10, 1785.

ORDERS on the HARD MONEY.

TAX, for Sale by

N O A H S M I T H,

Who wants to purchase

VERMONT STATE NOTES,

as also,

PIERCE's final Settlement Notes.

Bennington, October 3, 1785.

The proprietors of Barnet, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to ward a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Walter Block, in said Barnet, on Wednesday the second of November next, at 1 o'clock; afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A Collector. 3. A Treasurer and any other officer that may be thought necessary. 4. To see if the proprietors will accept and allow the several accounts that may be exhibited against them at said meeting. 5. To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to be laid on each original right for the purpose of paying off the proprietors debts, and paying every other expense that may be necessary to be laid out for the benefit of the proprietors. 6. To do and act on any other matter that may be thought necessary and expedient, particularly the making proper roads through different parts of said town. ALEX. HARVEY, Junr. Peace.

Barnet, August 24, 1785. Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Montpelier & Greensborough, in the State of Vermont, to ward a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn said proprietors respectively, to meet at the house of Elisham Stoddard, Esq. inholder in Arlington, in the County of Bennington, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles when met, to forward the settlement of said townships; viz. For Montpelier, first to choose a moderator. 2d, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray those expenses that have already arisen, and those that may arise, for laying out a first division in said township, and to transact any other business that may be judged proper and necessary when met. For Greensborough, 1st, To choose a Moderator. 2d, A Clerk and other necessary officers. 3d, To see if the Proprietors will agree to make a first division of said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray those expenses that have already arisen, and those that may arise by such division, and to transact any other business that may be judged proper and necessary when met. TIMOTHY BROWN, Junr. AMT.

Arlington, September 26, 1785. Excellent PRESS PAPERS, to be sold, At the PRINTING OFFICE.

From Mercury's Cabinet.

The DISTRESSED VILLAGER.

YE gentle soul that dream of rural ease,
Whom the smooth stream and smother
or sonnet please;

Go! if the peaceful cot your praises share,
Go look within and ask if peace be there:
If peace be his—that d. o. p. i. n. g. weary Sire,
Or their's, that offspring round their fee-
ble fire,

Or her's, that matron pale, whose trem-
bling hand
Turns on the wretched hearth th' expiring
brand

Nor yet can time itself obtain for these
Life's latest comforts, due respect and ease;
For yonder see that hoary swain, whose age
Can with no cares, except its own, engage;
Who, propt on that rude staff, looks up to
see

The bare arms broken from the withering
tree;

On which, a boy, he climb'd the loftiest
bough,

Then his first joy, but his sad emblem now.

He once was chief in all the rustic trade,
His steady hand the straightest furrow made;
Fall many a prize he won, and still is proud
To find the triumph of his youth allow'd;
A transient pleasure sparkles in his eyes,
He hears and smiles, then thinks again and
sighs:

For now he journeys to his grave in pain,
The rich disdain him; nay, the poor dis-
dain;

Alternate masters now their slave command,
And urge the efforts of his feeble hand;
Who, when his age attempts its task in vain,
With ruthless taunts of lazy poor complain.

Of may you see him when he tends the
sheep,

His winter charge, beneath the hillock weep;
Of hear him murmur to the wind that blow
O'er his white locks, and bury them in snow;
When rous'd by rage and muttering in the
morn,

He mends the broken hedge with icy thorn.

“Why do I live, when I desire to be
At once from life and life's long labour free?
Like leaves in spring, the young are blown
away,

Without the torrows of a slow decay;
I, like you w. h. e. d. leaf, remain behind,
Nipt by the frost and shivering in the wind;
There it abides till younger buds come on,
As I, now all my fellow swains are gone;
Then, from the rising generation thrust,
It falls like man unnotic'd to the dust
These fruitful fields, these numerous flocks
I see,

Are other's gain, but killing cares to me;
To me the children of my youth are lords,
Slow in their gifts but hasty in their words;
Wants of their own demand their care, and
who

Feels his own wants, and succours others too?
A lonely, wretched man, in pain I go,
None need my help and none relieve my woe;
Then let my bones beneath the turf be laid,
And men forget the wretch they would not
aid.”

Thus groan the old, till by disease oppress'd,
They taste a final woe, and then they rest.

On CONJUGAL LIFE.

YE wives and ye husbands, who both
wish to see

Your conjugal scenes from all skirmishes
free,

In this doth the secret of harmony lie,
Ne'er begin a duet ev'n a half note too high.

Ye ladies, tho' vex'd your mild spirits
may be,

Yet kindly beware of each keen repartee;
For peace's soft bosom thote arrows must
hit,

Which double are pointed with anger and
wit.

Ye husbands, of arguments chiefly be-
ware,

That base of good humour, which frighten
the fair,
Where reason's soft tones soon in passion
are drown'd,
While happiness trembles, and flies from
the sound.

Oh, both have a care of all hasty replies,
On hearing whose discord the bachelor cries,
(While snugly he smiles on himself and his
cat)

“The sharp notes of marriage are worse
than the flat.”

In unison sweet let your voices agree,
While both are maintain'd in the natural
key:

Thus love shall beat time with a conjugal
kiss,

And your skirmish be only the skirmish of
bliss.

Entertaining Chronicle.

ANECDOTE of the present QUEEN of FRANCE.

IT was once brought to her
knowledge, that a discharged
Lieutenant, performed the mean-
est work, in a quarter of Paris,
where he was unknown, disguised
in old clothes, such as to load and
unload goods, &c. only to procure
for his poor old mother a penuri-
ous subsistence and maintenance in
her sickness. Struck with this rare
example of filial love, she made
enquiry of his former conduct in
his regiment, and the cause of his
discharge. She had the pleasure
to be informed, that he always be-
haved himself as a brave officer,
and that his discharge proceeded
from an arbitrary great man, who
would only shew, that it was in his
power to discharge an officer. She
procured immediately a consider-
able post in another regiment for
him, she sent to him the uniform,
in one of the pockets was his com-
mission, in the other a purse with
100 Louis d'ors, in one of the
pockets of the waistcoat a gold
watch, and in the other a gold
snuff box, with the assurance to
take further care for him and his
mother.

IN a late English paper the fol-
lowing extraordinary circum-
stance is related as a fact:

—A young woman, who for-
merly lived a servant to a publican
on Tower-hill, hearing that her
lover was in the custody of a press
gang, and sent on board the tend-
er, dressed herself in the habit of
a sailor, and immediately entered
with the officer who commanded
the party. Shortly after they
were sent on board the ship which
conveyed Admiral Rodney to the
West Indies, and when the Admiral
took the command of the fleet on
that occasion, the faithful pair
were ordered on board the Formid-
able, the young woman doing her
duty with uncommon diligence,
and without a single man on board
the ship, save her lover, having
the least suspicion of her sex. In
the battle with De Grasse, they
were stationed aloft, and at the
close of the action, a random shot
struck the unhappy girl in the
forehead, which in an instant put a

period to her existence; as Thomp-
son expresses, “who can paint the
lover as he stood!” recovered in
a short time from this scene of hor-
ror, he, in few words, told his
companions who the object was
that lay at that moment breathless
at his feet. He then embraced
the corpse with a tenderness not
to be described, and clasping her
sad remains fast in his arms, leapt
with them from the round top in-
to the sea, amidst the tears and
lamentations of his brave compan-
ions.

STRAYED or STOLEN from

the pasture of the subscriber, in Benning-
ton, on the night of the 22d instant, a
large red roan horse, bearing upon
the white, shod all round, Hacky bail; a
natural trotter, about eight years of age,
fourteen hands high. Whoever will take
up said horse, and secure the thief, shall
receive five dollars reward, or for the horse
only three dollars, and necessary charges
paid, by

JEHIEL SMITH.

Bennington, Sept. 26, 1785.

All persons indebted to the sub-
scriber by contract or otherwise, are here-
by requested to call and settle their respec-
tive balances on or before the 15th day
of October next. Such unsettled accounts
as may have arose from the Forge, &c.
are to be in readiness for adjustment by
the 1st of November. All work likewise
which hath been done by Benjamin Gwil-
liam in the Blacksmith's way, is to be
paid to the subscriber by the 1st of No-
vember. Wheat will be taken for
the last mentioned work. A few hun-
dred of choice refined Iron may be had
for Cash, if apply'd for soon.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

September 26, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A number of likely young pacing horses
for shipping, not over seven years old,
and a number of beef or lean cattle, for
which the highest price will be given and
payment made in West-India or English
Goods, Indigo, neat Saddles, Shoes, or
States money, or hard money orders of
this State, by the public's very humble ser-
vant,

JONATHAN PRESTON.

Bennington, September 24, 1785.

STATE of VERMONT,

Whereas application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the
township of BERLIN, in the county of
Rutland, to have a meeting of said pro-
prietors: These are therefore, in pur-
suance of the vote and proceedings of their
last meeting, to have said proprietors to
meet at the dwelling house of Eliakim
Stoddard, Esq; innholder, in Arlington,
in the county of Bennington, on Tuesday
the 15th day of November next, at 10
o'clock in the Morning, for the following
purposes, viz: 1. To choose a moderator
to govern said meeting. 2. To receive
the returns of the committees employed to
survey the first division in said township;
and to adjust and settle their accounts
thereof, and other expenses that have ac-
crued. 3. To vote a tax sufficient to dis-
charge the same, and appoint a collector
to collect it. 4. To make a draught of
the first division of lots, as the law directs.
5. To see if the proprietors will grant
liberty to any person or persons to pitch
land, on condition of building a saw, and
grist-mill in said township, as the law per-
mits. 6. To see if the proprietors will
lay out a second division. And to do any
other business, necessary to be done at
said meeting.

THOMAS TOLMAN, P. Clerk.

Arlington, Sept. 22, 1785.

At a legal Meeting of the proprietor's
of the township of Cambridge, in
the County of Rutland, and State of Ver-
mont, held by an adjournment at the
dwelling-house of John Faffett, Esq; in
said town, on the 3d day of May, 1785.
Voted by said proprietor's a tax of eight
dollars, on each original proprietor's right
or share of land in said township, to de-
fray the expences of completing the sur-
vey of the first division lot's, and clearing
roads &c. The same being committed to
me to collect: unless it is paid immedi-
ately, their lands will be proceeded with
as the law directs.

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.
Bennington, September 17, 1785.

To be sold at Public Vendue to
the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of
Mr. Salmon Dutton, innholder in Caven-
dish, on the 26th of October next, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon, so much of each
proprietor's right or share of land in the
township of Ludlow, as will pay the sums
annexed to their names, unless said propri-
etors shall discharge the said sums with
lawful costs before the day of sale before
mentioned. The names of the delinquent
proprietors are as follows, with the sum
of eighteen shillings due on each right.

Samuel Hitchcock,	Nath'l Penfield,
Caleb Hall,	Daniel Lyman, Esq;
Ezekiel Curtis,	Isaac Hall, jun.
Moses Hills,	Isaac Doelittle,
John Newell,	Elihu Hall, Esq;
Rev. Nathan Willi-	Samuel Austin,
ams,	Silas Bickwith,
Thomas Tibbals,	Pinchas Lewis,
Timothy Hall,	Joseph Lee,
Israel Calkins,	Isaac Bidwell,
Jonah Newell,	Joseph Blackles,
Jonathan Woodruff,	Moses Lyman,
Stear Smith,	Samuel Bishop,
Capt. Eliakim Hall,	Abraham Turner,
Eliakim Hall,	Uri Tuttle,
Solomon Curtis,	David Clark, jun.
Jared Lee, Esq;	Richard Wybor,
Capt. Stearn Hall,	Thomas Norton,
Dr. John Dickerson,	Dor Warner, Esq;
Samuel Stow,	William Judd,
Joel Potter,	Timothy Boardman,
Thomas Tibbals, jun	George Hinsdale,
Jonathan Norton,	Solomon Hart,
Nath'l Fellows,	John Mix,
Seib Lee,	Timothy Lee,
Joseph Bishop,	Charles Norton,
Steph. Barnes, jun.	Hezekiah Hall,
John Carter,	Timothy Root,
Stephen Hall,	Orna Lee,
Samuel Bishop,	Thomas Hart.

The above proprietors are hereby re-
quested to discharge the several sums with
which they stand charged in this advertise-
ment, by making payment to me the sub-
scriber, to prevent their lands being sold as
the law directs.

JOSIAH FLETCHER, Collector.
Cavendish, August 18, 1785.

Just opened by the Subscriber,
and now ready for sale, at his
Store a few rods west of the
Meeting-House in Lenox, a
Universal Assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Both GALENICAL & CHIMICAL,
A variety of genuine
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, DYES, &c.

Physicians and others may be
supplied on the shortest notice, &
on the most reasonable terms.

Physician's and family recipes
faithfully compounded, orders
punctually executed, and every
favor gratefully acknowledged.

Constant attendance given at
said store, where bees wax, gin-
seng, Seneka snake root, and a
variety of other articles of pro-
duce will be received in payment,
by the public's humble servant,

ELDAD LEWIS.

Lenox, September 14, 1785.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTRoul AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for January, 1785.

Jamaica, August 1782.

THE following letter, never before published, was extracted from an old book of manuscript in the island of Jamaica, containing a valuable Narrative, with colonial and political discussions and memoirs during the century. Mr. Long, in his valuable survey of Jamaica, has made copious quotations from this book.

The translation is bold and accurate; but, as the Spanish original is not before me, I have not ventured to make any material alterations.

[This letter of Columbus, which bears evident marks of authenticity, appears to have been written during his fourth and last voyage, when he lay in a most deplorable situation on the coast of Jamaica, where after having completed his richest and most valuable discoveries of Veragua, Mexico, and the whole coast of Terra Firma, from the Gulf of Honduras to the mouth of the river Orinoco, he was forced to run his ships on shore, being so rotten and worm-eaten that he could no longer keep them a-bove water. Here he suffered the extremest misery. Seized with the most excruciating pains of the gout, deserted by most of his crew, his provisions exhausted, and the natives his enemies, he had no resource but to the bare chance of a trusty servant's finding his way to St. Domingo in an Indian canoe, which he providentially accomplished, entrusted as it should seem with the following letter, and the papers therein mentioned. Whether this letter ever found its way to the Spanish Court, does not appear.]

Letters from Christopher Columbus to the King of Spain.

"Sir, Jamaica, 1503.

"Diego Mendes, and the papers I send by him, will shew your Highness what mines of gold I have discovered in Veragua, and how I intended to have left my brother at the river Berlin, if the judgments of Heaven, and the greatest misfortunes in the world, had not prevented it. However, it is sufficient that your Highness and successors will have the glory and advantage of all, and that the full discovery and settlement are reserved for happier persons than the unfortunate Columbus. If God be so merciful to me as to conduct Mendes to Spain, I doubt not but he will make your Highness and my great Mistress understand, that this will not only be a Castle and Law, but a discovery of a world of subjects, lands, and wealth, greater than man's unbounded avarice could ever com-

prehend, or avarice itself cover. But neither he, this paper, nor the tongue of mortal man can express the anguish and afflictions of my mind and body, nor the miseries and dangers of my son, brother and friends. For here already we have been above ten months lodged on the open decks of our ships that are run on shore and lashed together. Those of my men that were well, have mutinied under the Perras of Seville; my friends that are faithful are now sick and dying. We have destroyed the Indians provisions, so that they abandon us all; therefore we are like to perish by hunger; and these miseries are accompanied with so many aggravating circumstances, that it renders me the most wretched object of misfortune this world shall ever see; as if the displeasure of heaven seconded the envy of Spain, and would punish as criminal these undertakings, and meritorious services. Good heaven, and you holy saints that dwell in it, let the King don Ferdinand, and my illustrious mistress Donna Isabella, know, that I am the most miserable man living, and that my zeal for their service and interest brought me to it, for it is impossible to live & have afflictions equal to mine. I see, and with horror apprehend my own, and (for my sake) these unfortunate & deserving people's destruction. Alas! Piety and Justice have retired to their regions above; and it is a crime to have done or promised too much.

As my misery makes my life a burthen to myself, so I fear the empty titles of perpetual Viceroy and Admiral render me obnoxious to the Spanish nation. It is visible enough, that all methods are made use of to cut the thread that is breaking; for I am in my old age oppressed with the insupportable pains of the gout, and am now languishing and expiring with that, and other infirmities, among savages, where I have neither medicines nor provisions for the body; priest nor sacrament for the soul; my men mutinying, my brother, my son, and those that are faithful, sick, starving and dying; the Indians have abandoned us, and his Grace of St. Domingo, Obando, has sent rather to see if I am dead, than to succour us, or to bury me alive here; for his boat neither delivered a letter, or spoke, or would receive any from us. I therefore conclude your Highness's officers intend that here my voyage and life should end. Oh blessed mother of God! who compassionate the most miserable and oppressed! why did not Ceval Bovadilla kill me, when he robbed me and my brother of our dearly purchased gold, and sent

us to Spain in chains, without trial, crime, or shadow of one? These chains are all the treasures I have, and they shall be buried with me, if I chance to have a coffin or grave; for I would have the remembrance of so unjust and tragical an act die with me, and for the glory of the Spanish name be eternally forgotten. Had it been so (oh blessed Virgin!) Obando would not have found us for ten or twelve months perishing through malice as great as our misfortunes. Oh, let it not bring a further infamy on the Castilian name, nor let future ages know there were wretches so vile in this, as to think to recommend themselves to Don Ferdinand by destroying the unfortunate and miserable Christopher Columbus, not for his crimes, but for his pretences to discover and give to Spain a new world! It was you, oh Heaven, that inspired and conducted me to it! do you therefore weep for me, and shew pity; let the earth, and every soul in it that loves justice and mercy, weep for me; and you, oh glorified Saints of God, who knowest my innocence, and see my sufferings, have mercy on this present age, which is too envious and obdurate to weep for me! Surely those who are unborn will do it; when they are told that Christopher Columbus with his own fortune, at the hazard of his own and brother's lives, with little or no expense to the crown of Spain, in twenty years and four voyages, rendered greater services than ever mortal man did to prince or kingdom; yet was suffered to perish, without being charged with the least crime, poor and miserable, all but his chains taken from him! So that he, who gave

* This man, a Spanish Knight, and a favorite at Court, when Columbus was Governor of Hispaniola, was sent out with a commission to enquire into his conduct. Columbus had been represented to his sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella, as cruel, covetous, corrupt, ambitious and tyrannical; but it was though his greatest crime was that of being immensely rich. He was therefore charged with working the gold mines within his jurisdiction clandestinely, and concealing from the officers of the crown those that were the most valuable. As his ruin was pre-determined it was easy to find accusers. He was seized, divested of his government, put in irons, his whole property confiscated, and thus impoverished he was sent prisoner to Spain. Here he found means to get admittance to the royal presence, and was again taken into favor, probably on a promise of making still more valuable discoveries. In pursuit of which, on the 9th of May 1504, he set sail with four small barks, and touching at the port of St. Domingo, on the apprehension of an approaching tempest, he was there refused entrance; his knowledge of the coast enabled him to escape his fury, by taking timely shelter in a commodious creek; where he had the satisfaction to learn, before his departure, that his inveterate enemy Bovadilla, with nineteen ships, chiefly laden with the property of which he (Columbus) had been robbed, had perished miserably.

Spain another world, had neither in that, nor in the old world, a cottage for himself, or his wretched family.

But should heaven still persecute me, and seem displeased with what I have done, as if the discovery of this new world be fatal to the old, and as a punishment bring my life in this miserable place to its fatal period; yet, oh good angels, you that succour the oppressed and innocent, bring this paper to my great Mistress; she knows how much I have suffered for her glory and service, and will be so just and pious as not to let the sons and brothers of him, who has brought Spain immense riches, and added to it vast and unknown kingdoms and empires, want bread or live on alms! She, if she lives, will consider that cruelty and ingratitude will provoke Heaven, and that the wealth I have discovered will stir up all mankind to revenge and rapine, so that the nation may chance to suffer hereafter for what envious, malicious, and ungrateful people do now."

European Affairs.

LONDON, July 22--30.

The Cabinet is at this moment in a state of the utmost distraction, on account of the Irish propositions; the King's party, at the head of which is the firm Lord Camden, are for abandoning them, be the event in Ireland what it may; however, Mr. Pitt, backed by the Chancellor, is determined to persevere in his characteristic obstinacy, though he perishes in the storm!

It is said that there was, last week, a meeting of all the American refugees in and about London (Mr. Galloway in the chair) for the purpose of addressing the American minister upon his safe arrival in England; and of requesting his good offices with the ministry, for indemnification of their losses, in consequence of Lord North's horrid war in America.

Jamaica and our other West-India Islands must in future, be greatly distressed for provisions, lumber, &c. if we do not relax a little from the rigid tenor of our navigation act, and permit the American colonies to supply them these indispensable articles. Such a grant would render those rising states more particularly attached to the people of these kingdoms, make them forget the horrors of barbaries of the late civil war, and naturally wear off the prepossession that they entertain for their new allies the French. Perhaps the permission of importing sugars &c. from one of our islands might still inhance the favor, which would not leave us in

the smallest degree inferior in political politeness to the grand monarch, and also enable our merchants in those parts to pay for such reasonable supplies with their native produce, without exhausting their current specie; it must also encourage the further cultivation of the sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, &c. as vast tracts of land which were formerly employed for this profitable culture, are now converted entirely to tillage, from the scarcity lately experienced there of the common necessities of life.

In spite of all the artifices of procrastination, &c. and other finesses of politicians, a war between the Turks and Russians seems inevitable, in which also the Emperor will take a part. This will probably terminate in the further retrenchment, if not total overthrow of the Turkish empire in Europe! At all events it may prevent certain restless spirits from cutting throats nearer home.

The merchants of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, are in the greatest anxiety respecting the publication of the imperial code of commercial laws for regulating the trade of the Austrian Low Countries, being apprehensive that the many immunities which the Emperor may hold out to all who shall settle in his ports, will transfer thither the most valuable branches of their internal commerce from the United Provinces.

The Dey of Algiers, who is one of the most enterprising men in the world, is forming artificial ports, the piers of which are to be shut up by gates, and fortified by building on those piers redoubts and batteries, commanding an entrance into the harbour. The number of vessels launched to depredate on the Spanish trade is incredible.

There are now for trial at the ensuing Surry assize, upwards of one hundred prisoners, sixty of them for capital offences, and four for murder.

A letter from Dublin, dated June 13, says, "Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, the Right Hon. Mr. Berresford set off for England, in the Dartmouth packet, in consequence of a determination in council (as we are informed) to acquaint the ministers in England that it will be impossible to suffer the altered propositions to pass into a law in this country. The council was summoned at a very short notice, which did not break up till two o'clock yesterday morning.

A letter from Dublin, dated July 9, says, "By recent and authentic advices from Lisbon we learn, that the report so confidently disseminated through this kingdom from Belfast, that her Portuguese majesty had opened the ports of her kingdom for the manufactures of Ireland, on similar terms with those of Great-Britain, were published without any foundation. The fact is, that the measure of our parliament's laying an additional duty on the wines, and other produce of Portugal, last spring, was taken in the highest dodgeon by the High Judges of the Lusitanian courts,

and at first some resolutions were entered into by the council, which were far from being conciliatory. Measures more moderate have since been adopted; and at last it has been determined, that if the parliament of Ireland will repeal the additional duties, then her faithful majesty, by a pragmatic sanction, will admit all the wares and produce of Ireland into her kingdoms as from the most favored country."

West-Indies.

BASSATERRE, August 27.

On the 24th instant commenced one of the most severe gales of wind, or rather hurricanes, we have experienced since the fatal one of 1772. The weather for some days before had been extremely sultry; the apparent proximity of the neighbouring islands, together with the luminous appearance of the sky on the evening before, were but too certain indications of an approaching gale. About half after 11 at night it began to blow from the N. E. and continued increasing till half after one, when it suddenly shifted to the south-east, & from five to seven blew with redoubled fury. The damage we have sustained in town is but trifling, only a few houses being tumbled down, and most of the fences blown away. The country, from what we are informed, has suffered considerably, but we have not been able to collect the particulars, further than that the estate of Anthony Sommerhal, sen. Esq. has been deprived of all the buildings except the dwelling house. The dwelling house of John St. Ledger Douglas, Esq. in the parish of St. Peter, Basseterre, is partly unroofed. Many other estates have suffered; but as we have not been able to collect the particulars, we must defer them till our next.

At the time the gale commenced, there were only six sail of vessels in the road, who all put to sea.

The Spouter, Capt. Loring, since drove on shore and lost crew saved. The Thomas, Capt. Furber, gone ashore, cargo and crew saved. The brig Venus, Capt. Clarkson; schooner Hazard, Capt. Gardner; schooner Jane, Capt. Lodwick, were drove out and not since heard of. Schooner Betsey, Capt. Rattray is ashore below old road.

We have just been informed from Deep Bay, that five vessels are drove on shore and lost there; and that the houses and estates in that parish have suffered considerably.

As far as we can judge by the injury the canes have suffered in this parish, we may venture to assert, that one half of the next year's crop is lost. The forward pieces are entirely ruined, and the young sprouts so whipped and twisted, that they will not recover, even by moderate and seasonable weather, so as to make near as much sugar, as was expected from them a few days ago.

Georgia.

SAVANNA, Sept. 11.

The French Frigate, le Barbeux, Capt. M. le Chevalier de Suzane, from Cape-Francois, arrived at Tybee on Saturday last; She is to carry a load of ship-timber from this State to Brett.

Delaware.

WILLMINGTON, Sept. 21.

By the arrival, last Friday, of a company of gentlemen at this place, inhabitants of the town of Dover, we are informed, that Thomas May is safely lodged in the goal of Philadelphia; and that he says the plate, &c. which he had been concerned in stealing from Vincent Lockerman, jun. as mentioned in a former paper, had been shipped for Nova-Scotia, on board the schooner Ann, Capt. David Gregg, which sailed from this port on Thursday the 18th of August. We further learn, that the said schooner is shortly expected here again; when it is expected, that all matters will be brought to light.

Mr. PRINTER,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige a constant reader.

AMONG the many who were cast into the ocean, in consequence of the sad disaster which befel the Faithful Steward, were an aged parent and his daughter; the former, not being able to support himself amidst the surrounding billows, was unfortunately drowned. The latter, meeting with a piece of the ship's lumber, laid hold of it; and after beating to and fro for a considerable time at the mercy of the waves, was providentially drove on shore. Quite feeble, she betook herself to an adjacent grove, to try by a gentle repose, to relieve her debilitated frame; after recovering, in some degree her natural strength, all forlorn, and with an anxiety of mind which it is easier to conceive than represent, she walked up and down the beach in search of her aged sire. After some time she discovered his wan corpse stretched out on a sandy bed.

No expressions can convey to the imagination the exquisite sorrow which then seized her. Good God! Is it possible! Thus bereaved of a tender parent, an only friend! Far distant from my native shore, in a region unknown, to whom shall I fly for succour? After the first pangs of grief had subsided, she put her hand into his pocket, where she found a small sum of money which she hoped would enable her to proceed to Philadelphia; but meeting with an inhabitant of the inhospitable western shore of Delaware, he, instead of administering comfort to the unfortunate girl, demanded her cash, stripped her father of his clothes, and walked off, seemingly callous to her lamentations. Methinks it would be difficult to adduce, from the various histories of the most savage tribes, instances of greater enormities having been committed, than by those beforementioned, in various instances. Indeed it has been said by a Captain of a brig, who not many years since

was run ashore somewhere along the aforesaid coast, that he had as leave been cast ashore on that of Barbary; with this difference only, that the people inhabiting the latter kept the unfortunate sufferers in bondage. I will conclude with observing, that such excesses must arise either from a want of energy in government; a due observance of the laws of hospitality which should subsist between nations; or from the depravity of the people. The method of remedying which evils, I will leave to be suggested by some more able penman.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.

On Wednesday last, the under sheriff of York, having seized a horse, the property of one Roane, of said county, for taxes, which incensed the young man to a very great degree, he abused the Sheriff and swore he would have his horse again, upon which the Sheriff shot him through the body, so that he died in about an hour afterwards. There was an inquest (by twelve reputable freeholders) who brought in a verdict of *willful murder*. He is to take his trial at York court on Monday next.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

Sir Robert Herries of London, proposes to the Farmers General of France, to furnish them with 20,000 hogheads of tobacco on the following terms.

One half to be delivered in the present year, and the remaining half the next year in such parts of France as may be required.

The qualities shall be one half Virginia ordinary, one eighth Virginia superior, and three eighths Maryland ordinary.

The price of the first 20,000 hogheads shall be ten per cent less than the current prices at the principal markets of Europe, viz. London, Amsterdam and Hamburg; these current prices shall be certified monthly, by sworn brokers of each place; they shall be reduced to the money of France according to the change of the day, & an average formed which shall be the price for all the tobacco delivered in that month; but freight, insurance, and commission are not to be deemed included in that price.

There shall be a deduction of 25 per cent for tare allowance & escompte.

For the remaining 20,000 hogheads delivered in such parts of France as shall be required, the price shall be 20 livres for the Virginia superior, 38 livres for the Virginia ordinary, and 35 livres for the Maryland; for every quintal poids de marc, deducting 15 per cent for tare, allowances and escompte, and all charges included, except commission.

On accepting these propositions the Farmers General shall permit Sir Robert Herries, to draw on them for the amount of 10000 hogheads, which shall be delivered by him, one third in two months, another in four months, and another in six months; and every subsequent parcel of 10000

hds, shall be drawn for and delivered in the same way.

If the agents of the Farmers General should have already engaged so much, that the above quantity may not be wanting, the Farmers General may decline so much of what should be last delivered, giving six months notice.

The celebrated Aaron Hill when in Egypt, had the curiosity to examine a Catacomb; he was accompanied in his expedition by two gentlemen, and conducted by a guide, one of the natives of the country; they at length arrived at the spot, and without taking any notice of some fellows who were sauntering about the place, they descended by ropes into the vault; no sooner were they let down than they were presented with a spectacle which struck them with horror:—two gentlemen, apparently starved to death lay before them; one of these unhappy victims had a tablet in hand, on which was written, in very pathetic language, the story of their lamented fate. It seems they were brothers of rank and family in Venice, and having, in the course of their travels, entrusted themselves with one of the natives, for the purpose of visiting the Catacomb, the perfidious villain had left them to perish. The danger to which Mr. Hill and his friends were exposed instantly alarmed them; they had scarce read the tale, when looking up they beheld their inhuman guide, assisted by two others whom they had seen near the spot, closing the entrance into the vault; they were now reduced to the utmost distress; however they drew their swords, and were determined to make some desperate effort to rescue themselves from a scene so truly dreadful; with this resolution they were grasping about at random in the dark, when they were startled at the groans of some one seemingly in the agonies of death; they attended to the dismal sound, and at length, by the glimmering light from the top of the catacomb, they saw a man just murdered, and a little beyond they discovered his inhuman murderers, lying with the utmost precipitation; they pursued them immediately, and though they were not able to come up with them, they however had the good fortune to reach the opening thro' which these wretches escaped out of the cavern, before they had time to roll the stone on the top of it. Thus Mr. Hill and his friends were by a miracle saved.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

It is most earnestly recommended to the various branches of manufactures who have experienced the protection of the legislature in the enactment of the late impost law, that they will not take advantage of the opportunity it affords for raising the prices of their goods.--- This will be impolitic as unjust---it will afford their enemies a most plausible pretence for raising an outcry against the extortions of "rapacious mechanics" as they have

been frequently termed, and may be the means of a future repeal of the only law that could rescue this country from the precipice into which she was precipitating herself.

New York.

City of NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

We are informed that an American vessel from Boston, with a British register, has been seized and confiscated at Antigua.

We are also informed, that at Antigua and St. Martins, they experienced the same bad weather as at Balleterre; and that all the vessels which could not put sea, are on shore; many lost, and others considerably damaged.

Last week arrived at Portsmouth, from Glasgow, a brig, Capt. Ritchie, having on board upwards of fifty families, husbandmen and mechanics, destined, we are informed, for the State of Vermont; where, under the wise administration of Governor Chittenden, added to the enterprising spirit of those famous republicans, these emigrant, no doubt, will meet with every encouragement. It must make every generous mind expand at the thought, that America is now become the asylum for the oppressed and indigent of every nation.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, (Virginia) September 5, 1785.

"One night last week, as a young man by the name of Kennedy, who lived with Mr. Black, of Kempswell, was returning from Norfolk, a Mr. Holmes happened to be returning from Kempswell; the night was dark, and the gentlemen were riding briskly to get to their respective habitations, when unfortunately the horses met each other with such speed, that the riders were dismounted with great violence. Mr. Kennedy broke his arm, and Mr. Holmes his leg, in two places. The bruises they received in the encounter, added to their distress; for they were incapable of helping themselves, and lay on the road till the next morning, when they were found. Mr. Kennedy is mending, but Mr. Holmes is not expected to survive the disaster."

Sept. 29. Congress having taken into consideration, a letter of the 24th December, 1784, from the Governor of Connecticut, relative to claims of settlers as Wyoming; with a copy of a memorial of sundry inhabitants of Wyoming; and a copy of the proceedings of the legislature of Connecticut relative thereto, came to the following resolution:

WHEREAS the petition of Zebulon Butler and others, claiming private right of soil under the State of Connecticut, and within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, doth not describe with sufficient certainty, the tract of land claimed by the said Zebulon Butler and others, nor particularly name the private adverse claims under grants from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

RESOLVED, That the resolutions of Congress of the 23d day of Jan. 1784, relative to the claim

of Zebulon Butler and others, be, and hereby are repealed.

Massachusetts.

S A L E M, Sept. 20.

George Steward, a mulatto, one of the pirates, taken in the schooner Amity, is said to be the same fellow who, 12 or 14 years ago, sat on the gallows, in this town, at the time Bryan Schenck was hanging under it.

We are informed, by a gentleman of veracity, that four women, now living in a town in this State, and sustaining the relations to each other of daughter, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother, were so lately brought to bed, that they all now suckle their respective infants.

B O S T O N, Sept. 19.

We hear from Ipswich, that on Monday last, as six persons were returning in a wherry from the flats, where they had been digging clams, being too deep loaded, the wind and sea high, the boat unfortunately sunk, and four of the six were drowned; what is a little remarkable, the only one of the company who could not swim saved his life by holding on an oar until the wherry came up again bottom upwards, on which he kept till it drifted on shore.

One of the persons drowned has left a sorrowful widow and six fatherless children.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 10.

By a gentleman from Springfield (Massachusetts) we learn, that the fellow who robbed the Rev. Dr. Huntington of his Election suit, &c. was lately tried before the hon. Superior Court for the County of Hampshire, for passing counterfeit money, & received sentence to be publicly whipped, to sit on the gallows with a rope round his neck for one hour, and to be kept at hard labor, at cattle William, in Boston harbour, for seven years. We trust his keepers will be vigilant enough to prevent his using again the text with which he paid Dr. Huntington, viz. *Ye shall seek me early but shall not find me, and where I am thither ye cannot come.*

On Saturday last came on, before the hon. Supreme Court for Bennington county, the trial of Eleazer Stearns, for uttering and passing counterfeit Dollars, when he was found guilty, and received sentence to be branded in the forehead with the letter C, to have his right ear crop'd, his whole estate both real and personal to be confiscated to the use of the State; and to be confined in the workhouse during life.

The above sentence is to be put into execution this afternoon.

In setting the types for the poetry of the last page of this paper, two lines were accidentally set twice, which being marked out, the two lines immediately preceding the repetition were by mistake taken out by the compositor, and the original mistake left uncorrected. The lines omitted are as follows, viz.

omit with those Sylvan scenes which open
to the point of Observation's eye;

Rescue's, &c.

Which correction the reader is desired to make.

The Proprietors meet for the township of Pownall, in the County of Rutland, stands adjourned to the second Tuesday in November next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the house of Elisha Gaudoy, in said Pownall, at which meeting it is proposed to see if the Proprietors will grant a tax to defray the cost of laying out the first and second divisions, likewise for laying out and clearing roads and incidental charges, and likewise to see if the proprietors will establish the first or fifty acre division, likewise for laying out and clearing roads and incidental charges, and likewise to see if the proprietors will establish the first or fifty acre division, and to throw up the second or hundred acre division, and lay out one of a less number of acres.

ELIJAH GRANDY.

Pownall, September 10, 1785.

ORDERS on the HARD MONEY TAX, for Sale by
N O A H S M I T H,
Who wants to purchase
VERMONT STATE NOTES,

as also,
PIERCE's final Settlement Notes.
Bennington, October 3, 1785.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Montpelier & Greenborough, in the State of Vermont, to have a meeting of said proprietors: There are therefore to warn said proprietors respectively, to meet at the house of Elisha Stoddard, Esq. innholder in Arlington, in the County of Bennington, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles when met, to forward the settlement of said township, viz. For Montpelier, 1. To choose a moderator. 2d. To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray those expenses that have already arisen, and those that may arise, for laying out a first division in said township, and to transact any other business that may be judged proper and necessary when met. For Greenborough, 1st. To choose a Moderator. 2d. A Clerk and other necessary officers. 3d. To see if the Proprietors will agree to make a first division of said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray those expenses that have already arisen, and those that may arise by such division, and to transact any other business that may be judged proper and necessary when met.

TIMOTHY BROWN, A.M.
Arlington, September 26, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Newhamford, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to call a proprietor's meeting, to be held at the house of Capt. Elisha Wales, in Newhamford, in the county and State aforesaid, on the second Wednesday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: There are therefore to notify, and warn the proprietors of said township, to attend at time and place aforesaid for the following purposes, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to regulate the meeting. 2. To see if the proprietors will raise money to defray charges, and other business the proprietors shall think proper.

OLIVER SMITH, Justice.
Newhamford, Sept. 24.

AT a proprietors meeting for the township of Williamstown, in the State of Vermont, held at Capt. Elisha Dawey's in Bennington, on the 2d Wednesday in June last: Voted, to see if the proprietors will confirm the 100 acre lot, drawn in the 2d division, in the name of Peter Bowditch, to the person who drew it, in lieu of the 100 acre lot proposed to be sequestered for the use of mills; said meeting stands adjourned to the 2d Wednesday in November next, at said Dawey's in Bennington, at 12 o'clock forenoon.

JOHN TRACY, P. Clerk.
Pownall, Oct. 3, 1785.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a brindled STEER, with a white face, judged to be about three years old. No artificial mark the owner is said to take away said Steer, and pay e. A. A. damage.

BENJAMIN FAY,
Bennington, October 31, 1785.

Mercury's Cabinet.

PREDICTION OF LIBERTY.

Poem, written in the year

1775.

(Never before printed.)

SALUST.

SHORT breath'd the ambrosial sigh that
kiss'd the trees,
And frill'd Nature sported in the breeze:
The lark high-mounted, wild on feather
borne,
Comment'd his carol and proclaim'd the
morn:
Bright beam'd the Sun in matchless glory
mild,
The earth look'd joyous and creation
mild.
Void of those virtues which illumine the
mind,
Slush in the arms of Indolence reclin'd:
Supine he lay in rose to low not reap,
Safe all his study, all his pleasure sleep:
Wisdom abash'd his tottering mansion fled,
And pregnant Science veil'd her graceful
head:
Whilst Folly call'd by Delusion from her
throne,
Fearless of opposition—rall'd alone:
Proud of her monarchy, maintain'd her
state,
Tho' men's Famine threaten'd at the gate.
Barricad'd with watchings, and with toil
labored,
Despise'd of man and courtier solitude,
Slumb'ring in pain, & flaring at the wind,
Gay to life on the couch of Care re-
clin'd.
Gaw'd by Suspicion to the very bone,
His face unknown at Faith's unclouded
throne,
Strang'd to Friendship, & her social ties,
Harm'd even by too's & hated by the wife:
Furious, rash and boist'rous at the deep,
Wine-sullen brow invok'd the powers of
sleep.
The power of sleep his fervid withers
fed,
And desperation triumph'd over his head:
I, whom no flesh corrupts, no cares
molest,
Nor headstrong passion robs of balmy
rest:
I, whom wife Fortune from her favors
wurl'd,
Nor dam'd me with the riches of this
world:
Pleasures, hale manly pleasures, undisturb'd
grac'd
With what our fashionable fools call taste;
[Pleasures, half manly pleasures, undisturb'd
grac'd
With what our fashionable fools call taste,
Pleasures which dissipate the power of pain
And fright disease which all her sickly
train,
Such, such my favorite, such my constant
theme,
My daily object and my nightly dream:
By youth and strength inspir'd, whilst
grandeur slept,
I, with the lark my early matins kept;
The wood, the dale, th' extended lawn
survey'd,
The fir-clad mountain and the opening
glade:
Peace all my pastime, Virtue all my wealth,
Nature my study and my handmaid Health:
Deep lost in thought's impenetrable
maze,
Careless of censure and unmov'd by praise
Onward I wander'd, till, by fancy rear'd,
Full to my sight a stately pile appear'd:
Unlike those gloomy graves by Adam
plac'd,
Tho' sanctify'd by fashion's excomb band,
Unlike those poor designs by folly grac'd,
Which CHAMBERS christens by the name
of Taste;

But nobly model'd by superior skill,
Sparkles and varied as it's authors will,
Perfection climbing on the base of
ART,
Matches throughout, and just is every
part.
(To be Continued.)

Entertaining Chronicle.

Without Temperance there is no true
Happiness.

IF temperance was not a virtue
which deserved to be cherished
for the sake of the good which it
does to our mind, we ought ne-
vertheless to practice it with care
for the sake of the advantages
which it procures the body: it
being that which preserves it in
health and cures it of maladies.
How can we be happy if we suffer
acute pains, if we are tormented
with the gout, if our stomach
ceases to perform its office, if our
legs, swelled and weak, refuse to
carry us, if our lungs are so in-
flamed that we cannot breathe with-
out difficulty? But all these, and
many other evils are the certain
consequences of intemperance.

He who purchases the pleasure
of the bottle, at the expence of
the most acute pains, pays very
dear for his wine. If we reason
consequently, the more we love
pleasure, the sonder we should be
of temperance, because it is the
latter which makes the former
durable. It is so far from being
an enemy to pleasure that it pre-
serves them and only checks the
excessive use of it, because it is
most evidently the very thing that
destroys them.

Temperance is altogether as
necessary to the mind as the bo-
dy. When the latter is sluggish,
the former is sensible of it, and
is as it were oppressed by its in-
firmities: In the person that feels
any pain or decay, we do not find
that gaiety, that briskness, that se-
renity, which adorns the under-
standing, and at the same time
render him happy. The intem-
perate are generally of a gloomy,
melancholy temper: as long as
they are eating or drinking the
wine and good cheer give them a
kind of mirth, but it goes off with
the fumes of the liquor that raised
it. Such persons are like lamps
almost extinct, whose flame is re-
newed by pouring in a few drops
of oil, but give light no longer
after those drops are spent by
which they are fed.

Intemperance is generally the
cause of many vexations, from
which sobriety preserves us: This
often the occasion of many crimes.

It obliges the rich to be at great
expence, and the poor to a great
er than they can afford. The
former are under an apprehension
that they cannot always hold out
to live high, they waste their es-
tate and this makes them mad.
They cannot forbear feasting and
yet grudge the money which it
costs them. As to the others they
frequently have recourse to rapine
robbery, and even murder, to sup-
ply the demands of their insatiable
appetites.

The necessity of temperance is
commonly discovered too late:
for we don't begin to prize it as
we ought, till it is impossible to
remedy the ill consequences of
debauchery. I have seen melan-
choly instances that ought to have
been lessons to those who were
witnesses of them: but few had
the wisdom to take warning by
them. The others, swayed by
their passions, paved the way for
the same evils to come upon them
which they dreaded yet had hopes
of avoiding by trusting to the
goodness of their constitutions.
At length distempers overtook
them, their health was destroyed,
their hopes vanished, & were suc-
ceeded by vain lamentations.

Just opened by the Subscriber,
and now ready for sale, at his
Store a few rods west of the
Meeting-House in Lenox, a
Universal Assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Both GALENICAL & CHIMICAL,
A variety of genuine
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, DYES, &c.

Physicians and others may be
supplied on the shortest notice, &
on the most reasonable terms.

Physician's and family recipes
faithfully compounded, orders
punctually executed, and every
favor gratefully acknowledged.

Constant attendance given at
said store, where bees wax, gin-
seng, Seneca snake root, and a
variety of other articles of pro-
duce will be received in payment,
by the public's humble servant,
ELDAD LEWIS.

Lenox, September 14, 1785.

STRAYED or STOLEN from
the pasture of the subscriber, in Benning-
ton, on the night of the 22d instant, a
large red roan horse, bearing upon
the white, hind all round, rocky built, a
natural trailer, about eight years of age,
fourteen hands high. Whoever will take
up said horse, and secure the thief, shall
receive five dollars reward, or for the horse
only three dollars, and necessary charges
paid, by

JERUEL SMITH.

Bennington, Sept. 26, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of likely young pacing horses
for shipping, not over seven years old,
and a number of beef or less cattle, for
which the highest price will be given and
payment made in West India or English
Goods, Indigo, neat Saddles, Shoes, or
State's money, or hard money orders of
this state, by the public's very humble ser-
vant,

JONATHAN PRESFON.

Bennington, September 24, 1785.

A legal Meeting of the proprietors
of the township of Cambridge, in
the County of Rutland, and State of Ver-
mont, held by an adjournment at the
dwelling-house of John Fassett, Esq; in
said town, on the 3d day of May, 1785.
Voted by said proprietors a tax of eight
dollars, on each original proprietor's right
or share of land in said township, to de-
fray the expences of completing the sur-
vey of the first division lot, and clearing
roads &c. The same being committed to
me to collect: unless it is paid immedi-
ately, their lands will be proceeded with
as the law directs.

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.

Bennington, September 17, 1785.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the
township of BARNET, in the county of
Rutland, to wear a meeting of said pro-
prietors: These are therefore, in pur-
suance of the vote & proceedings of their
last meeting, to warn said proprietors to
meet at the dwelling-house of Elisha
Stoddard, Esq; inholder, in Arlington,
in the county of Bennington, on Tuesday
the 15th day of November next, at 10
o'clock in the Morning, for the following
purposes, viz: 1. To choose a moderator
to govern said meeting. 2. To receive
the returns of the committee employed to
survey the first division in said township;
and to adjust and settle their accounts
thereof, and other expences that have ac-
crued. 3. To vote a tax sufficient to dis-
charge the same, and appoint a collector
to collect it. 4. To make a draught of
the first division of lots, as the law directs.
5. To see if the proprietors will grant
liberty to any person or persons to pitch
land, on condition of building a saw, and
grist-mill in said township, as the law per-
mits. 6. To see if the proprietors will
lay out a second division. And to do any
other business, necessary to be done at
said meeting.

THOMAS TOLMAN, P. Clerk.
Arlington, Sept. 22, 1785.

To be S.O.L.D.

At the house of Mr. ELIJAH
BOARDMAN,
By CLARK BARNUM,
POPE'S ESSAY on MAN,
And

Dr. WATTS' Divine Songs for
Children.

The price of the Essay is 7d.
per book; by the hundred; 8d.
by the half hundred; 9d. by the
dozen; and a pifteen single.

The Divine Songs are 4d. per
book by the hundred, 5d. by the
dozen, and eight pence single.

All persons indebted to the sub-
scriber by contract or otherwise, are here-
by required to call and settle their respec-
tive balances on or before the 15th day
of October next. Such unsettled accounts
may have arose from the FARGE, &c.
are to be in readiness for adjustment by
the 15th of November. All work likewise
which hath been done by Benjamin Gwil-
liam in the Blacksmith's way, is to be
paid to the subscriber by the 15th of No-
vember.——Wheat will be taken for
the last mentioned work.——A few hun-
dred of choice refined Iron may be had
for Cash, if apply'd for soon.

WILLIAM SLODGEY.

September 26, 1785.

The proprietors of BARNET, in the
county of Orange and State of Vermont,
are informed, that application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said
township, to wear a meeting of the prop-
rietors. These are therefore to warn them
to meet at the house of Walter Brock, in
said Barnet, on Wednesday the second of
November next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon,
to act on the following articles, viz: 1. To
choose a moderator. 2. A Collector. 3.
Treasurer and any other officer that may be
thought necessary. 4. To see if the
proprietors will accept and allow the lev-
eral accounts that may be exhibited against
them at said meeting. 5. To see if the
proprietors will vote a tax to be laid on
each original right for the purpose of pay-
ing off the proprietors debts, and paying
every other expence that may be necessary
to be laid out for the benefit of the prop-
rietors. 6. To do and act on any other
matter that may be thought necessary and
expedient, particularly the making proper
roads through different parts of said town.

ALEX. HARVEY, Just. Peace.

Barnet, August 24, 1785.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED by D A S M E L L and R U S S E L L.

At their Office on the hill near the Court House, where any commands in the Printing or Book-Binding Business will be carefully attend-
ed to and duly executed. And where all Productions of Genius, Political Essays, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. are thankfully re-
ceived. Advertisements of no more length than breadth are inserted three weeks for Six Shillings.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE, WE SCORN CONTRoul AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Story of LA ROCHE.
MORE than forty years ago, an English philosopher, whose works have since been read and admired by all Europe, resided at a little town in France. Some disappointments in his native country had first driven him abroad, and he was afterward induced to remain there, from having found in his retreat, where the connections even of nation and language were avoided, a perfect seclusion and retirement, favorable to the development of abstract subjects, in which he excelled all the writers of his time.

Perhaps in the structure of such a mind, the finer and more delicate sensibilities are seldom known to have place, or, if originally implanted there, are in a great measure extinguished by the exertions of intense study and profound investigations. Hence the idea of philosophy and unfeelingness being united, has become proverbial, and in common language the former word is often used to express the latter. Our philosopher has been censured by some as deficient in warmth and feeling; but the mildness of his manners has been allowed by all; and it is certain that if he was not easily melted into compassion it was at least not difficult to awaken his benevolence.

One morning, while he sat busied in those speculations which afterwards astonished the world, an old female domestic, who served him as a housekeeper, brought him word, that an elderly gentleman and his daughter had arrived at the village, the preceding evening, on their way to some distant country, and that the father had been suddenly taken in the night with a dangerous disorder, which the people of the inn where they lodged feared would prove mortal: That she had been sent for as having some knowledge of medicine, the village surgeon being then absent; and that it was truly piteous to see the good old man, who seemed not so much affected by his own distress, as by that which it caused to his daughter.

Her master laid aside the volume in his hand, and broke off the chain of ideas it had inspired. His night gown was exchanged for a coat, and he followed his governante to the sick man's apartment. It was the best in the little inn where they lay, but a paltry one notwithstanding. Our philosopher was obliged to stoop as he entered it. It was floored with earth, and above were the joists not plastered, and hung with cobwebs.

On a flock bed at one end lay the old man he came to visit, at the foot of it sat his daughter. She was dressed in a clean white bed gown, her dark locks hung

loosely over it as she bent forward watching the languid looks of her father. The philosopher and his house-keeper had stood some moments in the room without the young lady's being sensible of their entering it.

Mademoiselle! said the old woman as last in a soft tone. She turned and showed one of the finest faces in the world. It was touched not spoiled with sorrow, and when she perceived a stranger whom the old woman now introduced to her, a blush at first and then the gentle ceremonial of native politeness, which the affliction of the time tempered but did not extinguish, crossed it for a moment and changed its expression. It was sweetness all, however, and our philosopher felt it strongly.

It was not a time for words, he offered his services in a few sincere ones. "Monsieur lies miserably ill here," said the governante, "if he could possibly be moved anywhere." "If he could be moved to our house," said her master. He had a spare bed for a friend, and there was a great room unoccupied next to the governante's. It was contrived accordingly.

The scruples of the stranger, who could look scruples though he could not speak them, were overcome, and the bashful reluctance of his daughter gave way to her belief of its use to her father. The sick man was wrapt in blankets and carried across the street to the English gentleman's. The old woman helped the daughter to nurse him there. The surgeon who arrived soon after, prescribed a little, and nature did much for him, in a week he was able to thank his benefactor.

By that time his host had learned the name and character of his guest. He was a protestant and clergyman of Switzerland, called La Roche, a widower, who had lately buried his wife, after a long and lingering illness, for which travelling had been prescribed; and was now returning home, after an ineffectual journey, with his only child the daughter we have mentioned.

He was a devout man as became his profession. He possessed devotion in all its warmth, but with none of its asperity; I mean that asperity which men who are called devout, sometime indulge. The philosopher, though he felt no devotion never quarrelled with it in others. His governante joined the old man and his daughter, in the prayers and thanksgivings which they put up on his recovery; for she too was a heretic, in the phrase of the village.

The philosopher walked out with his long staff & his dog, and left them to their prayers and thanksgivings. "My master," said the old woman, "alas! he is not a Christian, but he is the best

of unbelievers." "Not a Christian!" exclaimed Mademoiselle La Roche, "yet he saved my father; heaven bless him for it; I would he were a christian."

"There is a pride in human knowledge, my child," said her father, "which often blinds men to the sublime truths of revelation; hence there are opposers of christianity among men of virtuous lives, as well as among those of dissipated and licentious characters. Nay, sometimes I have known the latter more easily converted to the true faith than the former, because the fume of passion is more easily dissipated than the mist of false theory and delusive speculation." "But this philosopher," said his daughter, "alas! my father, he shall be a christian before he dies."

She was interrupted by the arrival of their landlord; he took her hand with an air of kindness, she drew it away from him in silence, threw down her eyes to the ground, and left the room. "I have been thanking God," said the good La Roche, for my recovery." "That's right," replied his landlord. "I should not wish," continued the old man, hesitatingly, "to think otherwise: did I not look up with gratitude to that being, I should barely be satisfied with my recovery, as a continuation of life which it may be is not a real good. Alas! I may live to wish I had died, that you had left me to die, Sir, instead of kindly relieving me (he clasped the philosopher's hand); but when I look on this renovated being as the gift of the Almighty, I feel a far different sentiment—my heart dilates with gratitude and love to him; it is prepared for doing his will, not as a duty but as a pleasure, and regards every breach of it, not with disapprobation, but with horror."

"You say right, my dear Sir," replied the philosopher; but you are not yet re-established enough to talk much; you must take care of your health and neither study nor preach for some time. I have been thinking over a scheme that struck me to-day when you mentioned your intended departure. I was never in Switzerland, I have a great mind to accompany your daughter and you into that country. I will help to take care of you upon the road; for as I was your first physician I hold myself responsible for your cure."

La Roche's eyes glistened at the proposal; his daughter was called and told of it. She was equally pleased with her father; for they really loved their landlord: not perhaps the less for his infidelity; at least that circumstance mixed a sort of pity with their regard for him: their souls were not of a mould for harsher feelings: hatred never dwelt with them:

They travelled by short stages, for the philosopher was as good as his word in taking care the old man should not be fatigued. The party had time to be well acquainted with each other, and their friendship was increased by acquaintance. La Roche found a degree of simplicity and gentleness in his companion, which is not always annexed to the character of a learned or a wise man.

His daughter who was prepared to be afraid of him, was equally undeceived. She found in him nothing of that self-importance which superior parts or great cultivation of them is apt to confer. He talked of every thing but philosophy and religion; he seemed to enjoy every pleasure & amusement of ordinary life, and to be interested in the most common topics of discourse; when his knowledge or learning at any time appeared, it was delivered with the utmost plainness, and without the least shew of dogmatism.

On his part, he was charmed with the society of the good clergyman and his lovely daughter. He found in them the guileless manner of the earliest times, with the culture and accomplishments of the most refined ones. Every better feeling warm and vivid; every ungente one repressed or overcome. He was not addicted to love, but he found himself happy, in being the friend of Mademoiselle La Roche, & sometimes envied her father the possession of such a child.

After a journey of eleven days they arrived at the dwelling of La Roche. It was situated in one of those valleys in the Canton of Berne, where nature seems to repose in quiet, and has enclosed her retreat with mountains inaccessible. A stream that spent its fury in the hills above, ran in front of the house, and a broken water fall seen through the woods that covered its sides; below, it circled round a rutted plain, and formed a little lake in the front of a village, at the end of which appeared the spire of La Roche's church, rising above a clump of beeches.

The philosopher enjoyed the beauty of the scene; but to his companions it recalled the memory of a wife and parent they had lost. The old man's sorrow was silent, his daughter sobbed and wept. Her father took her hand kissed it twice, pressed it to his bosom, threw up his eyes to heaven, and having wiped away the tear that was just about to drop from each, began to point out to his guest some of the most striking objects which the prospect afforded. The philosopher interpreted all this; and he could but slightly censure the creed from which it arose.

They had not been long arriv-

ed, when a number of La Roche's parishioners, who had heard of his return, came to the house to see and welcome him. The honest folks were awkward, but sincere, in their professions of friendship. They made some attempts at condolence; it was too delicate for their handling; but La Roche took it in good part. "It has pleased God," said he; and they saw he had settled the matter with himself. Philosophy could not have done so much with a thousand words.

It was now evening and the good peasants were about to depart, when a clock was heard to strike seven, and the hour was followed by a particular chime. The country folks, who came to welcome their pastor, turned their looks towards him at the sound, he explained their meaning to his guest, "that is the signal," said he "for our evening exercise, this is one of the nights of the week in which some of my parishioners are wont to join in it; a little rustic saloon serves for the chapel of our family and such of the good people as are with us; if you choose rather to walk out I will furnish you with an attendant; or here are a few old books which may afford you some entertainment within.

"By no means," answered the philosopher; "I will attend Mademoiselle at her devotions." "She is our organist," said La Roche; "our neighbourhood is the country of musical mechanism, and I have a small organ, fitted up for the purpose of assisting our singing." "'Tis an additional inducement," replied the other, and they walked into the room together.

At the end stood the organ mentioned by La Roche; before it was a curtain, which his daughter drew aside, and placing herself on a seat within, and drawing the curtain close, so as to save her the awkwardness of an exhibition, began a voluntary, solemn and beautiful in the highest degree. The philosopher was no musician, but he was not altogether insensible to music; this fastened on his mind more strongly, from its beauty being unexpected.

The solemn prelude introduced a hymn, in which such of the audience as could sing immediately joined; the words were mostly taken from holy writ; it spoke the praises of God and his care of good men. Something was said of the death of the just; of such as die in the Lord. The organ was touched with a hand less firm;--- it paused;--- it ceased;--- and the sobbing of Mademoiselle was heard in its stead.

Her father gave a sign for stopping the psalmody, and rose to prayer. He was discomposed at first and his voice faltered as he spoke; but his heart was in his words, and its warmth overcame his embarrassment. He addressed a being whom he loved, and he spoke for those he loved. His parishioners caught the ardour of the good old man; even the philosopher felt himself moved, and

forgot for a moment, to think why he should not.

(To be continued.)

On the MISERY attending IDLENESS.

OF all the vices, none equals that of an entire addiction to idleness. When through the perverseness of nature, the neglect of education, or the power of habit, men have given themselves to sloth, they may be pronounced in the direct road to infamy and misery. It through the casualty of birth, they happen to be situated above want, they become not indeed liable to experience the sad extremities attending poverty; but they lose all relish of their opulence; and by a gradual course of torpidity, they sink into an absolute impotence of mind; and a deprivation of the use of their faculties. We daily see persons in the greatest affluence, labouring under this heavy predicament. If on the contrary, fortune has not ushered them into life, with its comforts and conveniences, the consequences of idleness are still more pernicious: for as the calls of nature will be satisfied, they must have recourse to shifts and expedients of all kinds, in order to answer them. This of necessity forces men averse to labor and industry, into ways and means of subsisting, inconsistent with the peace and safety of the community: the result of which course of living is too evident to require illustration. Whether in a state of plenty, or of want, sloth necessarily tends to render man supremely miserable. Riches, instead of being instrumental to moral perfection, rather contribute to forward evil qualities, while these meet with the least indulgence on our part; and in such case, have always been found to accelerate any propensity to wickedness, from their preponderating weight, against the weak efforts of good counsel and advice. These, if unassisted by the compunction of those to whom we offer them, are of no significance. Hence it follows that persons, in whom the seeds of indolence have taken root, are, if in the circumstances of wealth, the most difficult of any to reclaim; and from that very cause will plunge the deeper into that abyss of inanity, where each worthy sentiment is lost, and every noble faculty suffers a total extinction, and even the native and constitutional desire and aptitude for action and employment lie useless and forgotten. They, on the other hand, whom idleness has reduced to penury, and who from the pressures of indigence, have recourse to illegal measures to subsist, are by the very nature of their misdeeds, severely punished for refusing to accommodate themselves to their situation, and neglecting to pursue a road, which, though toilsome, affords a sure and certain satisfaction in the peaceable acquisition, and secure enjoyment of what is necessary for the purposes of life. Exclusion of the ignominious end, which usually awaits them, they are previously, no less tortured by the painful and distress situation of their minds, ever stretched on the

rack of dread and apprehension of discovery. Such are the dreadful effects of idleness, condemned to work its own wretchedness, annihilating the very sense and capacity for pleasure; or by acting the still more excruciating part of self-tormentor.

DUBLIN, July 27.

Late on Saturday night as two gentlemen were passing through Cook street, they were knocked down by six armed foot-pads, who robbed them of a gold and silver watch, and seventeen guineas in cash. This robbery, so soon after an execution of five for the same crime, and attended with circumstances of peculiar horror, evinces a radical deficiency in our criminal code, they should induce us after the example of Russia and Germany, to substitute some more constant example of public punishment. The illustrious Joseph has capital punishments for high treason and murder, but for robbery, unless attended with singular acts of cruelty, sends the perpetrators to the salt works, where they are obliged to labour for the remainder of their days.

Monday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the middle floor of a house in Myler's alley, which was immediately productive of the most melancholy consequences. The particulars we have been able to obtain are as follow: On the ground floor were lodged a tradesman and his family; on the first floor, a man who had once been in opulence, but, thro' misfortune, was constrained to put up with the dwelling he at this time occupied, and by what he could snatch from a small mercantile attendance, supported a wife, at this time very far advanced with child, and a grown son and daughter. It appears (if reports can be credited) that the woman in the middle floor having some dispute with a man who visited her, and who was clamorous about a pocket-book, containing bank-notes, which he said she had stolen from him, poured a quart of rum into a dish, and set fire to it, which communicating to the furniture, set the room in flames. The fire soon reached the other parts of the house, and the alarm being given, the unfortunate man on the upper floor threw a bed into the street, and was preparing to throw himself out, when his feelings as a husband and a father being attached by the cries of his family, he ran back to their relief; at the instant the floor gave way, and they all perished. The occupiers of the other apartments made their escape; but when the flames were got under, a scene was presented of those who fell sacrifices, too horrid for recital. The fragments which remained of them were put into three coffins, and buried in the Hospital-Fields; but the woman who is supposed to have caused the calamity, was committed to New-Prison.

LONDON, July 21.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, June 28.

"The 22d instant an Algerine

corsair of 18 guns, was sunk off Mahon by two Spanish frigates, after a most desperate resistance, and all on board perished. What is astonishing, those fierce and vindictive plunderers, kept an incessant firing from their tops into the king's ships while their vessel was sinking, which killed or wounded twenty men. The same corsair, two days before, took a large ship from Amsterdam, bound to Leghorn, which they manned and sent to Algiers. All the Dutch prisoners, except the Capt. were on board the rover at the time of the engagement, and unfortunately perished with the Barbarians."

The Dutch city of Rotterdam is governed by a police so formed and executed that the doors and windows are seldom fastened, & robberies are hardly heard of. One matter that conduces much to the public safety is, that all vagrants are, upon discovery, taken into custody, and sent to the rasp house, where they are kept to hard labour for a time, and then sent out of the country.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

Thursday last a carpenter fell from the top of a bank house between Race and Vine streets, which he was shingling, and his head striking a post in Water-street, dashed his brains out.

New-York.

City of NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.

Extract of a letter from Cape Ann, Sept. 26.

"A ship this day arrived from Bilbao, and has brought a large Jack-Afs, a present from his Catholic Majesty to General Washington, attended by a Spaniard to take care of him, &c. He cost four hundred dollars in Spain, and is one of four purchased for General Washington; the others are embarked in different vessels for this country. It is esteemed a great favor, as none of these animals (particularly of this great breed) are ever allowed to be exported from Spain."

Sickness, is at this time, very prevalent in most parts of the country, and many grown persons, but chiefly children, have been carried off. We are told in particular of one precinct in Ulster county, where almost every child under the age of six years, have been snatched from the tender embrace of their affectionate parents, by that grim and inexorable tyrant death.

On Tuesday morning last, the wind being exceeding high, one of the Brooklyn ferry-boats filled with water; in it were two horses, which went overboard, and thereby prevented the vessel from oversetting, and the lives of six persons were happily saved. In the afternoon, another boat overset in the East-River, but by the kind exertions of a number of seamen, belonging to several vessels in the harbour, all the passengers were providentially rescued from a watery grave.

His Excellency Alexander Martin, Esq; Governor of North,

Carolina, has published a long spirited manifesto, directed to the inhabitants of the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Green. He mentions having received letters from Brigadier General Sevier, under the style and character of Governor; and from Messrs. Landon Carter, and William Cane, as speakers of the senate and commons of the state of Franklin, informing him, that they, with the inhabitants of part of the territory ceded to Congress, had declared themselves independent of the state of North-Carolina, and no longer considered themselves under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the same; stating their reasons for their separation and revolt; among which it is alleged, that the western country was ceded to Congress without their consent, by an act of the legislature, and the same was repeated in the like manner. After much solid argument, and sound reasoning, the Governor concludes with recommending those who have revolted, to return to their duty, "and those who have stood firm, still to continue to support the government of this state, until the consent of the legislature be fully and constitutionally had for a separate sovereignty and jurisdiction. All which by virtue of the powers and authorities which your representatives and others of the state at large, have invested me with in general assembly, I hereby will command and require, as you will be liable to answer all the pains and penalties that may ensue on the contrary."

We are authorized to inform the public, that in consequence of a treaty of peace being already set on foot, between his Catholic Majesty and the Regency of Algiers, all hostilities had ceased.

An act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, (lately published for consideration) to encourage and protect the manufactures of that state, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures, &c. contains the following salutary articles:

"Upon all Testaments, Psalters, Spelling-Books, and Primers in the English and German languages; upon all Romances, Novels and Plays, fifteen per centum ad valorem."

On Friday was executed on the gallows in the Fields, the atrocious John Benson, a mulatto man convicted at the last Supreme Court for Burglary. He refused the kind offers of spiritual assistance from several worthy divines, but it is said, that he confessed his having shot Capt Solomon Davis, a few years ago, in his waggon near Jamaica, Long-Island. He left the world hardened in iniquity, and has by this instance of punishment, relieved many worthy inhabitants from unremitted apprehensions of occult danger.

The master of a vessel from Nova-Scotia, reports, that the French have sent an armament of four sail of the line, and some lighter ships, to Cape Breton, for the purpose of preventing the

English from erecting any military works in that part of the world.

HUDSON, October 6.

By a letter from St. Eustatius, Sept. 1, we are informed that a general hurricane took place in the West-Indies the latter end of last month. It prevailed at that island on the 25th of August, when all the shipping laying there (24 in number) put to sea, three of which it was known were lost; and the rest had not returned; but the buildings on the island sustained little damage. The letter also contains the following account of the vessels lost at the different islands: At St. Eustatius, 3 small vessels. At Dominick, 4 small vessels. At St. Kitts, 2 ships and 9 small vessels. At St. Martins, 1 brig and 4 small vessels. At St. Bartholomew, 3 brigs lost, and 14 other vessels stranded, but most of them will be got off. Total lost, 6 brigs, 2 ships, and 24 small vessels, besides the 14 stranded at St. Bartholomew. We may daily expect the particulars of this very distressing event.

Last Saturday a very heavy Equinoctial storm, did much damage to the shipping in our harbours, drove on shore at Governor's Island, the Swedish ship *Alstromer*, but the next day she was happily got off without any material damage. A new built house in the Bowery Lane was, from the same cause blown down.

ALBANY, October 6.

The great quantity of rain which fell the beginning of this week, has done much damage in this part of the country. On Tuesday night, the North-river rose higher than has been known for many years past, and by the force of the current, a brig and a sloop were drove from their moorings, and went ashore a little below this city; but yesterday were both happily got off, without sustaining any material injury. A saw-mill (the property of Mr. Abraham Slingerland) with several bridges, and a great quantity of lumber has been carried away.

New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 23.

On Thursday night the 15th inst. we experienced a very severe storm of thunder and lightning--the severest we have had during the season past. It extended itself for a great many miles, and in many places has left dreadful proofs of its irresistible power and force. The knotty oaks and flinty rocks are not sufficient to withstand the dreadful artillery of Heaven! The lightning struck and very much damaged a house in Stratham, in which were three persons, who were severely struck, and very much hurt; one of them, it is feared will not recover. A barn in Amherst was likewise consumed.

During the above storm, a barn was struck in Gilmantown, which was entirely consumed. The barn contained upwards of thirty cons of hay, together with a large quantity of grain.

Massachusetts.

NEWBURY PORT, Sept. 21.

We hear from Rowley, that in the storm last Thursday night, a barn belonging to Mr. Johnston,

of that place took fire by the lightning, and was entirely consumed. The same night another barn was consumed at Salisbury Plains, belonging to a widow Purington.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

The inhabitants of the three counties of York, Cumberland & Lincoln, or so many of them as incline, or can conveniently attend, have been requested, in the Falmouth Gazette, "to meet at the meeting-house of the Rev. Messrs. Smith and Deane, in Falmouth, on Wednesday the fifth day of October next, to join in a Conference, then and there to be held, on the proposal of having the said counties erected into a separate government; and, if it should be thought best, to form some plan for collecting the sentiments of the people on the subject, and pursue some regular and orderly method of carrying the same into effect."

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 30.

On Saturday morning the 18th inst. Mr Peter Tuthill, and Mr. William Gardner both of Plumb-Island, being in a Vineyard-built boat, which they were endeavouring to bring from the north of Plumb-Island, the wind being fresh at S. W. and a heavy sea, and they falling in with a whirlpool, about 15 rods from shore, the boat was drawn down, and they both drowned, in presence of several persons, who were unable to afford them any assistance.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friends in Boston, dated July 1, 1785.

"Mr. Adams accompanied Mr. Adams to the King's Levee, after the Levee was over, Mr. Adams, according to etiquette, was introduced to the King's closet, where, as is usual for foreign ministers, he made a speech to his majesty, in performing which he was somewhat affected, and when he had finished the King said, SIR,

"The whole of this business is so extraordinary, that the feelings you discover on the occasion, appear to me to be just and proper. I wish, sir, to be clearly understood, before I reply to the obliging sentiments you have expressed in behalf of the United States of America. I am, you may well suppose sir, the last person in England, that consented to the dismemberment of the empire, by the independence of the new States; and while the war was continued, I thought it due to my subjects to prosecute that war to the utmost; but sir, I have consented to their independence, and it is ratified by Treaty, and I now receive you as their Minister plenipotentiary; and every attention, respect, and protection granted to other plenipotentiaries, you shall receive at this court. And sir, as I was the last person that consented to the Independence of the said United States, so I will be the last person to disturb, or in

any manner infringe, upon their Sovereign Independent Right. And I hope add trust that from blood, religion, manners, habits of intercourse, and almost every other consideration, that the two nations will continue for ages in friendship and confidence with each other."

Warning.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives, Esq; in Wallingford, on the 22d day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator.
2. A clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will establish the surveys, and allotments already made in said town.
4. To see if they will make any other division or lay out the whole of the undivided land in said town.
5. To see if they will choose a committee for that purpose.
6. To see if they will raise money to defray the cost of the same and also choose any necessary officers for said propriety.
7. To do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

MOSES ROBINSON, Agent.

Bennington, October 11, 1785.

Adjournment.

THE proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that their proprietors meeting held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, Esq; innholder in Bennington, on the third Saturday of March, 1785--stands adjourned to the third Tuesday of November next, to be holden at the house of the aforesaid Robinson, at 10 o'clock P. M. by order of the propriety.

FRANCIS DAVIS, P. Clerk.

Bennington, October 14, 1785.

Look Out.

THAT Person who was known to take a pair of SHOES from the shop of the subscriber, would do well to call and settle for the same; otherwise his Name will be made Public, in the Papers throughout this State.

RICHARD DART.

Take Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the township of Danby, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, that application has been made to me the Subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the same, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to warn all the proprietors of the said township, to meet at the dwelling-house of Abraham Chase, innholder in said Danby, on the third Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.
2. To choose a proprietors clerk.
3. To see if said proprietors will agree to lay out the first division of land in said township.
4. To see if said proprietors will ratify and establish in whole or in part, the transactions since the last proprietors meeting.
5. To consider and transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

WILLIAM BRUMBLEY, P. C.

Danby, October 4, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A number of likely young pacing horses for shipping, not over seven years old, and a number of beef or lean cattle, for which the highest price will be given and payment made in West-India or English Goods, Indigo, neat Saddles, Shoes, or States money, or hard money orders of this State, by the public's very humble servant,

JONATHAN PRESTON.

Bennington, September 24, 1785.

Mercury's Cabinet.

PREDICTION

OF LIBERTY.

(Never before printed.)

(CONTINUED.)

HIGH on a regal throne, array'd by Grace,
Saw LIBERTY the goddess of the place:
She who, when Rome in foul corrup-
tion's hour
Saw CÆSAR arrogate imperial power,
When universal discontent prevail'd,
And every fœd expostulation sai'd;
Rais'd her own BRUTUS to assert her
cause,
Her injur'd rights and violat'd laws.
Ug'd the bold hand that laid the tyrant
low,
Pointed the dagger and impel'd the blow.
(Learn hence, ye monarchs, to the future
bid,
Who laugh to scorn the freedom of man-
kind;
Learn, that no force which cunning may
decree
Can bind the Soul determin'd to be free.)
She who (while *Glory* lur'd by *Justice* down,
With graceful finger weav'd a patriotic
crown,
A patriot crown that shall forever bloom,
Live with his name and flourish on their
tomb.)
She who (while *Eloquence* attun'd the lyre)
Gave *SIDNEY* fortitude and *HAMPDEN* fire;
Gave *WILKS*, to strike Corruption's
minion's mute,—
A head to plan, a heart to execute.
Mild as the new-born zephyr's balmy
figh,
When the chaff rose-bud speaks the sum-
mer nigh:
Mild as the voice of *EVIE*, by *Fancy* dress'd,
Inviting *Labour* to the couch of *Rest*;
The Goddess spake, whilst wild inchant-
ment sprung.
And drop'd like Heaven's own manna
from her tongue.
"Son of my choice (she said) whose
eager mind
Pursues conception thro' each state refin'd:
Whom the celestial muse first taught to
fray,
In search of nature and her flow'ry way:
Son of my choice and darling of my eye,
For thee the mines of knowledge open lie:
For thee coy *Science* pours forth all her
stores.
And watchful *Art* unbars her golden doors;
For thee her Ports, sage *Wisdom* stretches
wide.
And rich *Infruition* rolls her fruitful tide;
For thee, lo *Fancy* on sublimest wing,
By *Reason* urg'd, her fairest wealth shall
bring.
With frolick hand thy classic brow shall
bind,
Whilst quick *Perception* regulates thy mind.
"Born to discern in Truth's impartial
glais,
What *Time* with quick'ning power shall
bring to pass;
What rapid revolutions threat the earth,
Now fully ripe and bursting into birth.
Born to discern; let not thy youthful mind,
Sigh for Ideal pleasures less refin'd:
Let not the weight of Truth's unerring
theme,
Pass unregard'd as an idle dream;
But whilst *Attention* checks *Conceit*'s career,
Directs thine eye and modulates thine ear;
Wisely respect the wonders thou art shew'n,
For HEAVEN inspires what LIBERTY
makes known."
She spake—in dignity of grief array'd,
Her melting eye the mind's disease pour-
tray'd:
She spake, and thrice she mov'd her power-
ful red,
And thrice beheld the obedient atoms nod,
Submissive to the magic of her will,
Call'd into life and quick'ned by her skill.
But what a change!—how new!—how
different quite
From what so lately blest'd the wond'ring
fight!

But, what a change! and of all changes
worst,
Those towers destroy'd, those cities in the
dust,
Which once, their proud heads to the skies
up-rear'd,
And e'en for Time's hard gripea too
strong appear'd.
Turn where you would, grim *War* with
savage stride,
By *Death* led onwards, pour'd his bloody
tide;
Unknown to pity, *Fate* his cause main-
tain'd,
And all around *Depopulation* reign'd.
Far as the visual beam could full extend,
Horrors prevail'd and *Ruin* without end!
Here *Desolation* spreads her terrors wide,
Marring the massy columns rais'd by *Pride*;
There whilst *Ambition* sacrific'd to *Fear*,
Loud weeping o'er her wrongs sat wild
Dispair:
Here, stain'd with human gore, *Destruc-
tion* strode,
And there, *Confusion* took her mad abode;
Scar'd by her yell, *Creation* fled aghast,
Whilst horrid *Vengeance* labour'd on the
blast.
(To be Continued.)

ORDERS on the HARD MONEY
TAX, for Sale by
NOAH SMITH,
Who wants to purchase
VERMONT STATE NOTES,
as also,
PIERCE's final Settlement Notes.
Bennington, October 3, 1785.

Whereas application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the
townships of Montpelier & Greensborough,
in the State of Vermont, to warn a meet-
ing of said proprietors: These are there-
fore to warn said proprietors respectively, to
meet at the house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq;
inholder in Arlington, in the County of
Bennington, on the second Wednesday of
January next, at nine o'clock in the morn-
ing, to act on the following articles when
met, to forward the settlement of said town-
ships, viz: For Montpelier, first to choose
a moderator. 2d, To see if the proprietors
will lay a tax to defray those expenses that
have already arisen, and those that may
arise, for laying out a first division in said
township, and to transact any other business
that may be judged proper and necessary
when met. For Greensborough, 1st, To
choose a Moderator. 2d, A Clerk and o-
ther necessary officers. 3d, To see if the
Proprietors will agree to make a first divi-
sion of said township. 4. To see if the
proprietors will lay a tax to defray those
expenses that have already arisen, and those
that may arise by such division, and to
transact any other business that may be
judged proper and necessary when met.
TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Ass't.
Arlington, September 26, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been
made to me the subscriber by more
than one sixteenth part of the proprietors
of the township of Newtarnford, in the
county of Bennington, and State of Ver-
mont, to call a proprietor's meeting, to be
held at the house of Capt. Elisha Wales, in
Newtarnford, in the county and state
aforesaid, on the second Wednesday of
November next, at one o'clock in the af-
ternoon: These are therefore to notify,
and warn the proprietors of said township,
to attend at time and place aforesaid for
the following purposes, viz. 1. To
choose a moderator to regulate the meet-
ing. 2. To see if the proprietors will
raise money to defray charges, and other
business the proprietors shall think proper.
OLIVER SMITH, Justice.
Newtarnford, Sept. 21.

Excellent PRESS PAPERS,
to be sold,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

BLANKS of all sorts are now
ready for Sale at the Printing-Of-
fice in Bennington.

AT a proprietors meeting for
the township of Williamstown, in the
State of Vermont, held at Capt. Elijah
Dewey's in Bennington, on the 2d Wed-
nesday in June last: Voted, to see if the
proprietors will confirm the 100-acre lot,
drawn in the 2d division, to the name of
Peter Bowditch, to the person who drew it,
in lieu of the 100-acre lot proposed to be
sequestered for the use of mills; said meet-
ing stands adjourned to the first Wednesday
in November next, at said Dewey's in Ben-
nington, at 11 o'clock forenoon.
JOHN TRACY, P. Clerk.
Pownall, Oct. 3, 1785.

Broke into the enclosure of the
subscriber, about the middle of June last,
a bridled STÖGER, with a white face,
judged to be about three years old. No
artificial mark the owner is desired to take
away said Steer, and pay cost and damage.
BENJAMIN FAY.
Bennington, October 01, 1785.

AT a legal Meeting of the proprietors
of the township of Cambridge, in
the County of Rutland, and State of Ver-
mont, held by an adjournment at the
dwelling-house of John Fassett, Esq; in
said town, on the 3d day of May, 1785.
Voted by said proprietors a tax of eight
dollars, on each original proprietor's right
or share of land in said township, to de-
fray the expenses of completing the sur-
vey of the first division lot's, and clearing
roads &c. The same being committed to
me to collect: unless it is paid immedi-
ately, their lands will be proceeded with
as the law directs.
GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.
Bennington, September 17, 1785.

The Proprietors meeting for the
township of Pantton, in the County of
Rutland, stands adjourned to the second
Tuesday in November next, at one o'clock
afternoon, at the house of Elijah Grandey,
in said Pantton, at which meeting it is pro-
posed to see if the Proprietors will grant a
tax to defray the cost of letting out the first
and second divisions, likewise for laying
out and clearing roads and incidental
charges, and likewise to see if the proprie-
tors will establish the first or fifty acre di-
visions, likewise for laying out and clearing
roads and incidental charges, and likewise
to see if the proprietors will establish the
first or fifty acre division, and to throw up
the second or hundred acre division, and lay
out one of a less number of acres.
ELIJAH GRANDY.
Pantton, September 10, 1785.

All persons indebted to the sub-
scriber by contract or otherwise, are here-
by req'd to call and settle their respec-
tive balances on or before the 15th day
of October next. Such unsettled accounts
as may have arose from the Forge, &c.
are to be in readiness for adjustment by
the 1st of November. All work likewise
which hath been done by Benjamin Gwil-
liam in the Blacksmith's way, is to be
paid to the subscriber by the 1st of No-
vember. Wheat will be taken for the
last mentioned work. A few hun-
dred of choice refined Iron may be had
for Cash, if apply'd for soon.
WILLIAM BLODGET.
September 26, 1785.

To be SOLD,
At the house of Mr. ELIJAH
BOARDMAN,
By CLARE HARTWOOD,
POPE's ESSAY on MAN,
And
Dr. WATTS's Divine Songs for
Children.

The price of the Essay is 7d.
per book, by the hundred; 8d.
by the half hundred; 9d. by the
dozen: and a pittance single.

The Divine Songs are 4d. per
book by the hundred, 5d. by the
dozen, and eight pence single.

BOOK BINDING,
on the lowest terms, for
CASH or PRODUCE,
At the Printing-Office, in
BENNINGTON.

STATE of VERMONT.
Whereas application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the
township of BERLIN, in the county of
Rutland, to warn a meeting of said pro-
prietors: These are therefore, in pur-
suance of the votes & proceedings of their
last meeting, to warn said proprietors to
meet at the dwelling house of Eliakim
Stoddard, Esq; inholder, in Arlington,
in the county of Bennington, on Tuesday
the 15th day of November next, at 10
o'clock in the Morning, for the following
purpose, viz. 1. To choose a moderator
to govern said meeting. 2. To receive
the returns of the committee employed to
survey the first division in said township;
and to adjust and settle their accounts
thereof, and other expenses that have ac-
crued; 3. To vote a tax sufficient to dis-
charge the same, and appoint a collector
to collect it. 4. To make a draught of
the first division of lots, as the law directs.
5. To see if the proprietors will grant
liberty to any person or persons to pitch
land, on condition of building a saw, and
grist-mill in said township, as the law per-
mits. 6. To see if the proprietors will
lay out a second division. And to do any
other business, necessary to be done at
said meeting.
THOMAS TOLMAN, P. Clerk.
Arlington, Sept. 22, 1785.

Just opened by the Subscriber,
and now ready for sale, at his
Store a few rods west of the
Meeting-House in Lenox, a
Universal Assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Both GALENICAL & CHIMICAL,
A variety of genuine
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, DYES, &c.
Physicians and others may be
supplied on the shortest notice, &
on the most reasonable terms.
Physician's and family recipes
faithfully compounded, orders
punctually executed, and every
favor gratefully acknowledged.
Constant attendance given at
said store, where bees wax, gin-
seng, Seneca snake root, and a
variety of other articles of pro-
duce will be received in payment,
by the public's humble servant,
ELDAD LEWIS.
Lenox, September 14, 1785.

The proprietors of Barnet, in the
county of Orange and State of Vermont,
are informed, that application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said
township, to warn a meeting of the proprie-
tors. These are therefore to warn them
to meet at the house of Walter Brock, in
said Barnet, on Wednesday the second of
November next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon,
to act on the following articles, viz. 1, To
choose a moderator. 2. A Collector. 3.
Treasurer and any other officer that maybe
A thought necessary. 4. To see if the
proprietors will accept and allow the sev-
eral accounts that may be exhibited against
them at said meeting. 5. To see if the
proprietors will vote a tax to be laid on
each original right for the purpose of pay-
ing off the proprietors debts, and paying
every other expence that may be necessary
to be laid out for the benefit of the propri-
etors. 6. To do and act on any other
matter that may be thought necessary and
expedient, particularly the making proper
roads through different parts of said town.
ALEX. HARVEY, Just. Peace.
Barnet, August 24, 1785.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,-- WE SCORN CONTROL AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Story of La Roche.

(Concluded from our last.)

A ROCHE's religion was of sentiment, not theory, & his was averse from disputation; discourse did not therefore question concerning the of either; yet would the an sometimes speak of his, the feelings of a heart im- with its force, and with- spread the pleasure he en- it. The ideas of his God, Saviour were so congenial mind, that every emotion naturally awakened them, Josepher might have called enthusiast; but if he pos- the fervour of enthusiasts, is guiltless of their bigotry. Father who art in heaven!" the good old man say--for it-- and all mankind were thren.

"You regret, my friend," said the philosopher, "when my ter and I talk of the exqui- pleasure derived from musical rs and musical feelings; it department of soul, you say, nature has almost denied which, from the effects you have on others, you are sure e highly delightful. Why not the same thing be said gion? Trust me, I feel it same way, an energy, an tion, which I would not r all the blessings of sense, yments of the world; yet from lessening my relish pleasures of life, that I feel tens them all.

he thought of receiving it ed, add the blessing of nt to that of sensation in d thing which I possess; n calamities overtake me, have had my share, it con- ch a dignity on my afflic- and so lifts me above the Man, I know it but a et meth nks I am then al- God!" It would have been an in our philosopher to even with a doubt, the ne of his belief.

discourse, indeed, was very from metaphysical disqui- er religious controversy. men I ever knew, his ordi- conversation was the least ured with pedantry, or liable ssentation. With La Roche his daughter, it was perfectly iar.

he country round them, the pers of the village, the com- on of both with those of and, remarks on the works ourne authors, on the senti- they conveyed and the pal- they exorted, with many topics in which there was asity, or alternative advan- among the speakers, were igned, they talked on.

Their hours too of riding and walking were many, in which the philosopher, as a stranger, was shown the remarkable scenes and curiosities of the country. They would sometimes make lit- tle expeditions to contemplate, in different attitudes, those astonish- ing mountains, the cliffs of which, covered with eternal snows, and sometimes shooting into fantastic shapes, form the termination of most of the Swiss prospects.

Our philosopher asked many questions, as to their natural his- tory and productions. La Roche observed the sublimity of the ideal which the view of their stupen- dous summits, inaccessible to mor- tal foot, was calculated to inspire, which, said he, naturally leads the mind to that Being by whom their foundations were laid,--- "They are not seen in Flanders!" said Madamosselle with a sigh. "That is an odd remark," said the philosopher, smiling. She blushed and he enquired no far- ther.

"The philosopher was a resident in Flanders and a skeptic. This report of his infidelity is intimately delicate. In short this whole story is a beautiful satire on selfish, bigotry and metaphysical theolo- gy, while it paints unaffected virtue, be- nevolence and piety in the most engaging colours.

(Concluded in our next.)

Europe.

L O N D O N, July. 23.

Extract of a letter from Dover, July 29.

"A few days since the Wasp sloop of war fell with a French lugger off Dungeness, the Capt. of which refused to pay the usual compliment to the British flag; on which Captain Hills sent his Lieutenant on board to know the reason of his refusal; the French Captain said he had particular orders from the Court of France not to do it in future; and that in case it was insisted on he must defend himself, and immediately cleared for action. Captain Hills did not think proper to risk an engagement, but sent his Lieu- tenant to London with the above relation, and to know how he should act in future. The Lieu- tenant is returned. But in what- ever light government sees this matter, it is kept very secret. Various are the opinions at Dover respecting this affair.

The lugger's refusing a salute is nothing; the French King's Ar- ret is nothing; our Ambassador's return is nothing; nor is there any thing of a French fleet's man- oeuvring in the Channel; and yet it is a well known fact, that a squa- dron has been ordered out from Portsmouth, however oddly it may sound, to guard against these very hostilities.

August 5. Letters from Al- giers, dated June 27, say, "On the 5th of this month, a French vessel from Cadiz brought over the Comte d'Epilly, charged with the full powers of the King of Spain to treat of peace, which after some formalities was con- cluded and signed upon the fol- lowing conditions, viz. The King of Spain to give the regency of Algiers a million of pieces of eight, 25 pieces of brass cannon, 25 of iron, four mortars, 4000 bombs, 10,000 balls, 2000 quin- tals of powder, 5000 quintals of musket balls, 500 quintals of cor- dage, 15 of strong rope, 30 cables, 100 masts, 300 oars, 2000 oak planks, 400 pieces of sail cloth, besides the presents to the Dey and his Ministers; the city of Oran to be as before."

A L E X A N D R I A, (Virginia) October 6.

On Saturday evening last arriv- ed here the sloop Phebe, Captain Cartwright, from St. Lucia, where she was seized and condemned, and the vessel and cargo bought in by the Captain.

Capt. Cartwright informs, that on the 24th ult. near the Capes of Virginia, in a violent gale of wind he shipped a heavy sea, which car- ried away his bowsprit, stove 30 casks of rum and molasses, swept away every thing off the deck, and laid the sloop on her beam ends; but fortunately she soon righted. During the gale Capt. Cartwright saw five dismasted ships, apparently in great distress. After the gale had abated, he boarded a large ship, entirely dismasted, loaded with wheat, and without any person on board, which by her papers and some Windfor chairs he took out of her, he supposes to be a Dutch ship, from Philadelphia. He spoke the... Captain Savage, from Machapungo, bound to Philadel- phia, dismasted. On Sunday last arrived here the ship Grandbourg, Capt. de Joylle, in 52 days from Cadiz, with whom came passen- gers Capt. Ervin and his crew, who sailed from Cadiz in October last for this port, but were unfor- tunately taken and carried into Tangiers.---Captain Ervin informs that neither he nor any of his people were put to service, but on the contrary, treated in the most humane manner.

New- York.

C I T Y of N E W- Y O R K, October 13.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated August 5, 1785.

"We heard a few days ago that the Algerines declared war against the United States of A- merica; the inclosed translation is a faithful copy of an authentic letter wrote to our Consuls on that subject, and by them com-

municated to us. Please to a- vise thereof any of your friends concerned in the shipping trade. We do not doubt Congress will soon adopt some vigorous mea- sures to quell these troublesome pirates."

"Copy of a letter from the Con- sul at Nantes, to the Consuls of l'Orient.

"Gentlemen, we know to this the copy of a letter that we have just received from M. de Bouteville, by which he informs that the Al- gerines have declared war against the United States of America, and that they are fitting out eight ships to take American vessels. We request of you gentlemen to impart this intelligence to the Captains of that nation who may now be in your harbour, in order for them to take some measures to avoid falling into the hands of those pirates."

"We have the honor to be &c."

"Copy of M. de Soulange's let- ter to the Consuls at Nantes.

Toulon, 14th of July, 1785.

"Gentlemen, Commodore de Ligonde, who arrived from Algiers, on board the Minerva frigate, of which he has the command, has brought me intelligence that said State was fitting out eight ships, both xebecs, and barques, from 18 to 30 guns, designed to cruise from Cape S. Vincent, to the western Islands, in order to take the Americans, against whom they have declared war. I send you immediate advice thereof, gentlemen, both for your own interest and to request you will give advice of this to the Ameri- can Captains.

"The Algerines have another division of four vessels, but too small to occasion any unusual loss."

"I am, &c."

ANECDOTE of a SAILOR.

A sailor coming across Black- heath one evening, was stopped by a foot pad, who demanded his money, when a scuffle ensued, the tar took the robber, who meeting some people, they per- suaded him to bear his prize to the justice of the peace at Wool- wich, which the tar did; and when the magistrate came to ex- amine into the assault, he said, he must take his oath, that he put him in bodily fear, the sailor, looking steadily on the justice, answered, "He'd--- but, he put me in bodily fear! No, nor any he that ye. lived; therefore if that is to be the case you may let him go, for d--- me if I fear a such a lie."

BENNINGTON, OCT. 24.

"For the want of paper we are obliged to present our subscribers with a half sheet this week, for which we will endeavour to make

announced by publishing a sheet and a half as soon as the acts of the present session of assembly come to hand.

To be SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,
Agreeable to an act of the LEGIS-
LATURE of this STATE,
On WEDNESDAY the 30th of Oct.
OCTOBER,
At TWO O'CLOCK in the after-
noon.

At the House of
SHADRICK HATHEWAY,
in ORWELL.
A Quantity of broken
CANNON; MORTARS;
MORTAR-BELLS, CARRIAGE-
WHEELS & BUMBHELLS;
lying on and about MOUNT-
INDEPENDENCE.
JOHN STRONG, Trustee.
October, 18, 1785.

A correspondent, present at the
time the Printers set their types
for the above advertisement, de-
clares an answer to the following
queries, viz.

Has the act of assembly refer-
red to been sufficiently promul-
gated?

Will bills of credit of the state
purchase the articles to be dispos-
ed of by the state?

Have the owners of the forge
at Fair Haven a better right to the
articles than the owners of any o-
ther forge?

Does Mr. STRONG mean to
sell the cannon next SUNDAY,
which will be the 30th of Octo-
ber, or what WEDNESDAY
does he mean to dispose of them?

DRUGS
and
MEDICINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just re-
ceived an ASSORTMENT

DRUGS

and
MEDICINES,

Of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

With which his CUSTOMERS,

and others who may please to

APPLY,

may be supplied on REASONABLE

terms.

Those INTERESTED, are re-

quested to make immediate pay-

ment.

AARON HASTINGS,

Bennington, October 25.

COAL.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS in-

cluding to COAL about 3 or 400 Cords

of wood now fitted for cutting, are desired

to leave their lowest terms with the sub-

scriber, on or before the 10th day of No-

vember: about 200 Cords of the Wood

on the land of Mr. Moses Rice.

A few hundred of choice REFINED

IRON, for the CASH.

Those persons who are indebted to the

subscriber, are required to make immedi-

ate payment. This is the second

notice.—Beware of the THIRD!

WILLIAM BLODGET.

WHEREAS application has been
made to me the subscriber, by
more than one sixteenth part of the prop-
rietors of the township of CHITTENDEN, in
the county of Rutland and State of Ver-
mont, to call a meeting of said proprie-
tors.—These are therefore to warn said
proprietors to meet at the dwelling house
of Nathaniel Lord, innholder in said
Chittenden, on the fifteenth day of Decem-
ber next, at one o'clock P. M. then and
there to act on the following articles, viz:
1. To choose a moderator to govern said
meeting. 2. A clerk. 3. A treasurer.
4. To see if the proprietors will accept of
and ratify the surveys and drafts of the
first and second divisions. 5. To see if
they will grant a tax to raise money to de-
fray the costs of lotting the first and second
divisions, and likewise for laying out and
clearing roads in said township; and
when met as aforesaid, to transact any busi-
ness that is proper to be done at said meet-
ing.

JOHN STRONG, Jan. Place.
Chittenden, Oct. 11, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given,
That my Wife SARAH,
has eloped from my Bed and
Board, contrary to my desire or
order; and refuses to do the duty
of a Wife since January last, and
therefore forbid any person trust-
ing her on my account, as I am
determined not to pay any debt of
her, contracting hereafter.

SAMUEL SWEET.
Rutland, September 16, 1785.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by more than
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the
township of BERLIN, in the county of
Rutland, to call a meeting of said prop-
rietors: These are therefore, in pur-
suance of the votes & proceedings of their
last meeting, to warn said proprietors to
meet at the dwelling house of Braham
Stoddard, Esq. innholder in Arlington,
in the county of Bennington, on Wednesday
the 14th day of December next, at 10
o'clock in the Morning, for the following
purpose, viz: 1. To choose a moderator
to govern said meetings. 2. To receive
the returns of the committee, employed to
survey the first division in said township,
and to adjust and settle their accounts
thereof, and other expenses that have ac-
crued. 3. To vote a tax sufficient to dis-
charge the same, and appoint a collector
to collect it. 4. To make a draught of
the first division of lots, as the law direct-
eth. 5. To see if the proprietors will grant
liberty to any person or persons to pitch
land, on condition of bounding the same, and
grant mill to said township, as the law per-
mits. 6. To see if the proprietors will
lay out a second division. And to do any
other business necessary to be done at
said meeting.

THOMAS TOLMAN, P. Clerk.
Arlington, Sep. 22, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been
made to me the subscriber, by
more than one sixteenth part of the prop-
rietors of the township of Wallingford,
in the county of Rutland, and State of
Vermont, to call a meeting of said prop-
rietors: These are therefore to notify said
proprietors to meet at the dwelling house
of Abraham Lee, Esq. in Wallingford,
on the 13th day of December next, at one
o'clock P. M. then and there to act on
the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a moderator. 2. A clerk.
3. To see if the proprietors will establish
the surveys, and allotments already made
in said town. 4. To see if they will make
any other division or lay out the whole of
the undivided land in said town. 5. To
see if they will choose a committee for
that purpose. 6. To see if they will raise
money to defray the cost of the same and
also choose any necessary officers for said
purpose. 7. To do any other business
proper to be done at said meeting.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assant.
Bennington, October 12, 1785.

Adjournment.

THE proprietors of the township of
Fletcher, in the county of Rutland,
and State of Vermont, are hereby notified,
that their proprietors meeting held at the
house of Jonathan Robinson, Esq. innhold-
er in Bennington, on the third Saturday of
March, 1785, stands adjourned to the
third Tuesday of November next, to be
held at the house of the aforesaid Robin-
son, at 1 o'clock A. M. by order of the
propriety.

FRANCIS DAVIS, P. Clerk.
Bennington, October 14, 1785.

Look Out.

THAT Person who was known
to take a pair of SHOES
from the shop of the subscriber,
would do well to call and settle for
the same; otherwise his Name will
be made Public in the Papers
throughout this State.

RICHARD DAY.

Take Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the
Proprietors of the township of Dan-
by, in the county of Rutland, and State of
Vermont; that application has been made
to me the subscriber, by more than one
sixteenth part of the same, to warn a
meeting of said proprietors: These are
therefore to warn all the proprietors of the
said township, to meet at the dwelling-
house of Abraham Chase, innholder in
said Danby, on the third Monday in No-
vember next, at 9 o'clock A. M. to act
on the following articles, viz:

1. To choose a moderator to govern
said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors
clerk. 3. To see if said proprietors will
agree to lay out the fifth division of land
in said township. 4. To see if said prop-
rietors will ratify and establish in whole
or in part, the transactions since the last
proprietors meeting. 5. To consider and
transact any other business necessary to be
done at said meeting for the safety and in-
terest of said proprietors.

WILLIAM BRUMBLEY, J. P.
Danby, October 4, 1785.

Just opened by the Subscriber
and now ready for sale, at his

Store a few rods west of the
Meeting-house in Lenox, a

Universal Assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Both **GALLENICAL & CHEMICAL,**

A variety of genuine

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, DYES, &c.

Physicians and others may be

supplied on the shortest notice, &

on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians and family recipes

faithfully compounded, orders

punctually executed, and every

favor gratefully acknowledged.

Constant attendance given at

said store, where bees wax, gin-

seng, Seneca snake root, and a

variety of other articles of pro-

duce will be received in payment,

by the publ's humble servant,

ELDAD LEWIS.

Lenox, September 14, 1785.

Broke into the enclosure of the
subscriber, about the middle of June last,
a brindled STEER, with a white face,
judged to be about three years old: No
artificial mark the owner is desired to take
away said Steer, and pay rent and damage.

BENJAMIN FAY.

Bennington, October 10, 1785.

BLANKS of all sorts, are now

ready for Sale at the Printing Of-

fice in Bennington.

The proprietors of Barret, in
county of Orange and State of Ver-
mont, are informed, that application hath
made to me the subscriber, by more
one sixteenth part of the proprietors of
said township, to warn a meeting of the prop-
rietors. These are therefore to warn
to meet at the house of Walter Brock-
field Barret, on Wednesday the second
November next, at 1 o'clock, after-
noon, to act on the following articles, viz:
1. To choose a moderator. 2. A Collector
Treasurer and any other officer that
A thought necessary. 4. To see if
proprietors will accept and allow the
oral accounts that may be exhibited
them at said meeting. 5. To see if
proprietors will vote a tax to be
each original right for the purpose of
paying off the proprietors debts, and
every other expense that may be nec-
essary to be laid out for the benefit of the
town. 6. To do and act on any
matter that may be thought necessary
expedient, particularly the making
roads through different parts of said
town.

ALEX. HARVEY, Jun. P.
Barret, August 24, 1785.

The Proprietors meeting for
township of Paxton, in the County
of Rutland, stands adjourned to the
Tuesday in November next, at one
afternoon, at the house of Elijah Grant
in said Paxton, at which meeting it is
polls to see if the Proprietors will
tax to defray the cost of lotting out the
first and second divisions, likewise for
laying out and clearing roads, and such
charges, and likewise to see if the prop-
rietors will establish the first or fifty
divisions, likewise for laying out and clear-
ing roads and incidental charges, and to
see if the proprietors will establish
first or fifty acre division, and to see
the second or hundred acre division, &
out one of a less number of acres.

ELIJAH GRANT.
Paxton, September 19, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath
made to me the subscriber by
more than one sixteenth part of the prop-
rietors of the township of Newfarnham,
county of Bennington, and State
of Vermont, to call a proprietors meeting,
held at the house of Capt. Elijah Wal-
ton Newfarnham, in the county and
State aforesaid, on the second Wednes-
day November next, at one o'clock in the
afternoon. These are therefore to
warn the proprietors of said town-
ship to attend at time and place aforesaid
the following purposes, viz:
1. To choose a moderator to regulate the
meeting. 2. To see if the proprietors
will raise money to defray charges, and
transact the proprietors shall think proper.

OLIVER SMITH, Jun.
Newfarnham, Sept. 21.

Whereas application hath
made to me the subscriber, by more
one sixteenth part of the proprietors
townships of Montpelier & Greenfield,
in the State of Vermont, to warn a
meeting of said proprietors: These are
therefore to warn said proprietors respective-
ly to meet at the house of Elisha Stoddard,
innholder in Arlington, in the County
Bennington, on the second Wednesday
January next, at nine o'clock in the
evening, to act on the following articles
viz: 1. To forward the settlement of said
townships, viz. For Montpelier, first to
choose a moderator. 2d, To see if the prop-
rietors will lay a tax to defray those expenses
have already arisen, and those that
arise, for laying out a first division in
said township, and to transact any other busi-
ness that may be judged proper and nec-
essary. For Greenfield, 1st, To
choose a Moderator. 2d, A Clerk and
any necessary officers. 3d, To see if
Proprietors will agree to make a first
division of said township. 4. To see if
proprietors will lay a tax to defray
expenses that have already arisen, and
that may arise by such divisions, and
transact any other business that may
be judged proper and necessary when met.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, Assant.
Arlington, September 26, 1785.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE, WE SCORN CONTRoul AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Story of LA ROCHE.

(Continued from our last.)

It was with regret our Philosopher left a society in which he found himself so happy; but he settled with La Roche and his daughter a plan of correspondence; and they took his promise, that, if ever he came within fifty leagues of their dwelling, he would travel those fifty leagues to visit them.

About three years after, our philosopher was on a visit at Geneva; the promise he made to La Roche and his daughter, on his former visit, was recalled to his mind, by the view of that range of mountains, on a part of which they had often looked together. There was a reproach too, conveyed along with the recollection, for his having failed to write to either of them for several months past. The truth was, that indolence was the habit most natural to him, from which he was not easily roused by the claims of correspondence, either of his friends or his enemies; when the latter drew their pens in controversy, they were often answered as well as the former.

While he was hesitating, about a visit to La Roche, which he wished to make, but found the efforts rather too much for him, he received a letter from the old man, which had been forwarded to him from Paris, where he had then fixed his residence. It contained a gentle complaint of the Philosopher's want of punctuality, but an assurance of continued gratitude for his former good offices, and, as a friend whom the writer considered interested in his family, it informed him of the approaching nuptials of Mademoiselle La Roche, with a young man, a relation of her own and formerly a pupil of her father's, of a most noble disposition and respectable character.

Attached from their earliest years, they had been separated by his joining one of the subsidiary regiments of the Canton, then in the service of a foreign power. In this situation, he had distinguished himself as much for courage and military skill, as for the other endowments which he had cultivated at home. The term of his service was now expired, and they expected him to return in a few weeks, when the old man hoped, as he expressed it in his letter, to join their hands and see them happy before he died.

Our philosopher felt himself interested in this event; but he was not, perhaps, altogether so happy in the tidings of Mademoiselle La Roche's marriage, as her father supposed him. Not that he ever was a lover of the lady; but he thought her one of the most amiable women he had seen,

and there was something in the idea of her being another's for ever, that struck him, he knew not why, like a disappointment. After some little speculation on the matter, however, he could look on it as a thing fitting, if not quite agreeable, and determined on his visit to see his old friend and his daughter happy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

European Affairs.

LEIPSIK, (Germany) June 22.

A dreadful storm of thunder and hail has caused on the eighth instant irreparable damages in our neighbourhood; not less than eight villages have been laid waste, and the hopes which the inhabitants had cherished of a plentiful harvest entirely destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Capital of the Turkish empire) June 22.

We hear by late letters from Alexandria, that the Cadi of the city of Mecha, in Arabia Felix, has prohibited, under the severest penalties, the exportation of coffee from Mecha, which is so much sought after in Europe, so that the merchants in Alexandria cannot any longer furnish their correspondents in Europe. The same letters bring a piece of news more afflicting; the plague rages in Cairo beyond all former precedents. Three thousand persons per day fall sacrifice to its violence. The nineteenth of April was remarkable for the number of victims; 3,600 Mahometans were cut off on that day, besides Copts, Greeks, Christians, and Jews, who are not reckoned in the above number, but who died in great numbers on the same day. The Jews who were settled in Cairo, are almost all dead. Every inhabitant bears in his hat a label, telling who he is, in case he should be found dead in the street. Several of the Beys are already dead, such of the people as despair obliges to leave their homes, fill the air with their cries as they run along the streets. The cause of this peculiar violence of the disease is said to be, that the waters of the Nile are become putrid; from the dead bodies which the government of High Egypt ordered to be thrown into it. The calamity increases every day; the bodies are left in the street without burial. At present the contagion has not reached Alexandria, where, indeed, there are not any symptoms of contagion.

ALTENA, (Germany) July 15.

They write from Ropen, that the following very extraordinary act of suicide took place in that city a few days since. A tradesman being disordered in his mind on account of losses & disappoint-

ments, carried a quantity of straw and shavings into his bed room; and laying himself upon them, set fire to them and perished amidst the flames, without making any complaints loud enough to be heard by persons who were in the rooms upon the same floor.

PARIS, (France) July 21.

The last accounts from the East Indies inform us, that all the Roman Missionaries dispersed over China, have been taken up and imprisoned. Their Procurator General, who resided at Canton, has been sent to Pekin. They are accused of conspiring against the state.

L O N D O N.

July 29. The death of Mr. Moore, which happened on Friday last, at his house in Moorfield's, was occasioned by a very singular circumstance. His house had been recently robbed to a very considerable amount, and a few evenings after, sitting in his parlour, he heard a noise in the room over it; upon which he suddenly arose from his chair and exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me, the villains are coming to take my life." Mr. Moore was immediately taken ill & survived but a very few days. A physician of eminence attended him, and gave it as his opinion, that from the sudden fright his whole mass of blood had undergone a change. The noise which occasioned this fatal alarm, proved to be nothing more than a cat having thrown something off the table.

New-York.

CITY of NEW-YORK, October 17.

An unhappy man from Nova Scotia, a staunch supporter of the British Lion, allured by the flattering accounts of the pliable disposition of his countrymen, ventured last week to Somerset county, New Jersey, to converse with his quondam friends and neighbours. His arrival being announced, he was immediately waited upon by one hundred and fifty of the inhabitants, who congratulated him; but from their petulations it did not require an augurer to tell his fate—tar and feathers, with all the horrors the of operation, stared him in the face; but, alas! this was only an illusive picture—they informed him that they considered such subjects an acquisition to the commonwealth; but previous to his naturalization he must undergo the operation of being divested of one of his ears, as a mark necessary to distinguish him from the common herd; and accordingly, after cutting his hair, and paying his pate with a coat of that antidote to toryism, they took off one of his ears aloft by

the head. They then went in pursuit of Capt. Stuart, formerly of Simcoe's horse, an active partizan, but when our informant left the place, he had not heard in what manner they treated him.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 31.

The tenth of next month is appointed as a day of THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, throughout this State.

We are again obliged to apologize, for presenting our customers with a half sheet, for the want of paper, but we shall endeavour to make some amends by publishing a sheet and a half, as soon as paper can be procured.

TAKE NOTICE.

TO be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the dwelling house of Col. STEPHEN PEARL, in FAWCET, on Tuesday the fifth day of December next, so much of each proprietor's share of land in the township of MORRISTOWN, as will pay the sum of one pound ten shillings on the respective rights of each of the undermentioned proprietors, with legal costs, unless said taxes are paid before that time.

John Foster	George Rollins
Jonathan Smith	Nathan Sillick
Abner Benedict	Silas Griffith
James Macintosh	Frederick Dickman
James Smith, jun.	Joseph S. Sargent
James Wallace	Benjamin Higgins
James Wallace, jun.	Daniel Brown
Seas, Chase	Samuel Bennett
Edw. Brown	Gabriel Bennett
Nehemiah Russell	Isaac Kaler
John Foster	John J. J. J.
Stephen Hall	Jeremiah O'Connell
Daniel Moorehouse	Edna Gilbert
James Smith	John Bowden
James Northup, jun.	Joseph Mead
Eben. Lobden	Joseph Smith
James Bradley	Samuel O'Connell, jun.
Joseph Dickman	Edna Kaler
Thomas Northup	Jonathan Whitcomb
Gustav Wright, jun.	Bartlet Follett
Ephraim Smith	James Bradley
Thomas Quetch	Samuel Abbott
Eli Northup	Isaac Kaler, jun.
Jeremiah Willson	Hon. James Nevins
Gutham Sillick	Nathaniel Bartoll
Henry Whitney	Joseph Newmarch
Ezekiel Bradley	M. J. Rich. Downing
Joseph Griffin	Samuel Kaler, jun.

NATHANIEL ALLEN, Collector.

Bennington, October 31, 1785.

FAIRHAVEN IRONWORKS.

THE Subscriber has on hand for sale at his Works, BLOOMERY IRON, of the toughest and best kind, in the bar, for CATH, Bars, CARLS, BUTTS, CHURNS or POKES, or any other maker SAW MILL and GRIST MILL IRONS, in the best manner. He also, HARROW-TATH, LATHS, FLOW IRONS, AXES and HOES, &c. &c. of any of the above articles, or of any kind of GRAIN.

M. LYON.

November 2, 1785.

THIS may certify, that I WILLIAM READ, renounce all Powers of Attorney ever given to DAVID LARSON of New-BRITTON, in the State of New-York, to act for me in any account.

WILLIAM READ.

Bennington, September 2, 1785.

PRESS PAPER, of an excellent quality, to be sold by the sheet or dozen, at the PRINTING OFFICE.

commands by publishing a sheet and half as soon as the acts of the present session of assembly come to hand.

To be SOLD,
A PUBLIC VENDUE,
Agreeable to an act of the LEGISLATURE of this STATE.
On WEDNESDAY the 30th of Oct.
OCTOBER,
AT TWO o'clock in the afternoon,

At the House of
SHADRICK HATHEWAY,
in ORWELL;
A Quantity of broken
CANNON; MORTARS;
MORTERBEDS; CARRIAGE
WHEELS & BUMPSHELLS;
lying on and about MOUNT-
INDEPENDENCE.
JOHN STRONG, Trustee.
October, 13, 1785.

A correspondent, present at the time the Printers set their types for the above advertisement, desires an answer to the following queries, viz.

Has the act of assembly referred to been sufficiently promulgated?

Will bills of credit of the state purchase the articles to be disposed of by the state?

Have the owners of the forge at Fair-Haven a better right to the articles than the owners of any other forge?

Does Mr. STRONG mean to sell the cannon next SUNDAY, which will be the 30th of October, or what WEDNESDAY does he mean to dispose of them?

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received an ASSORTMENT

of
DRUGS
and
MEDICINES,
Of SUPERIOR QUALITY,
With which his CUSTOMERS,
and others who may please to
APPLY,
may be supplied on REASONABLE terms.

Those INDENTED, are requested to make immediate payment.

AARON HASTINGS.
Bennington, October 25.

COAL.

ANY PERSON or PERSONS inclining to COAL about 3 or 400 Cords of wood, now fitted for coaling, are desired to leave their lowest terms with the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of November: about 200 Cords of the wood lies on the land of Mr. Moses Rice.

A few hundred of choice REFINED IRON, for the CASH.
Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are required to make immediate payment. This is the second notice.—Beware of the THIRD!
WILLIAM BLODGET.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Chittenden, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Nathaniel Ladd, innholder in said Chittenden, on the fifteenth day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. A clerk. 3. A treasurer. 4. To see if the proprietors will accept of and ratify the surveys and drafts of the first and second divisions. 5. To see if they will grant a tax to raise money to defray the costs of lotting the first and second divisions, and likewise for laying out and clearing roads in said township; and when met as aforesaid, to transact any business that is proper to be done at said meeting.

JOHN STRONG, Just. Peace.
Addison, Oct. 11, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, That my Wife SARAH, has Eloped from my Bed and Board; contrary to my desire or order; and refuses to do the duty of a Wife since January last. I therefore forbid any person trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting hereafter.

SAMUEL SWEET.
Rutland, September 16, 1785.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of BERLIN, in the county of Rutland, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore, in pursuance of the vote & proceedings of their last meeting, to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq; innholder, in Arlington, in the county of Bennington, on Wednesday the 14th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the Morning, for the following purposes, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To receive the returns of the committee employed to survey the first division in said township; and to adjust and settle their accounts thereof, and other expences that have accrued. 3. To vote a tax sufficient to discharge the same, and appoint a collector to collect it. 4. To make a draught of the first division of lots, as the law directs. 5. To see if the proprietors will grant liberty to any person or persons to pitch land, on condition of building a saw, and grist-mill in said township, as the law permits. 6. To see if the proprietors will lay out a second division. And to do any other business, necessary to be done at said meeting.

THOMAS TOLMAN, P. Clerk.
Arlington, Sept. 22, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wallingford, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Abraham Ives, Esq; in Wallingford, on the 13th day of December next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator. 2. A clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the surveys, and allotments already made in said town. 4. To see if they will make any other division or lay out the whole of the undivided land in said town. 5. To see if they will choose a committee for that purpose. 6. To see if they will raise money to defray the cost of the same and also choose any necessary officers for said propriety. 7. To do any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.
Bennington, October 11, 1785.

Adjournment.
THE proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that their proprietors meeting held at the house of Jonathan Robinson, Esq; innholder in Bennington, on the third Saturday of March, 1785—stands adjourned to the third Tuesday of November next, to be holden at the house of the aforesaid Robinson, at 1 o'clock A. M. by order of the propriety.

FRANCIS DAVIS, P. Clerk.
Bennington, October 14, 1785.

Look Out.
THAT Person who was known to take a pair of SHOES from the shop of the subscriber, would do well to call and settle for the same; otherwise his Name will be made Public, in the Papers throughout this State.

RICHARD DAY.

Take Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the township of Danby, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the same, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to warn all the proprietors of the said township, to meet at the dwelling-house of Abraham Chase, innholder in said Danby, on the third Monday in November next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To see if said proprietors will agree to lay out the fifth division of land in said township. 4. To see if said proprietors will ratify and establish in whole or in part, the transactions since the last proprietors meeting. 5. To consider and transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting for the safety and interest of said proprietors.

WILLIAM BRUMBLEY, J. P.
Danby, October 4, 1785.

Just opened by the Subscriber and now ready for sale, at his Store a few rods west of the Meeting-House in Lenox, a Universal Assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Both GALENICAL & CHIMICAL,
A variety of genuine
PATENT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, DYES, &c.

Physicians and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, & on the most reasonable terms.

Physician's and family recipes faithfully compounded, orders punctually executed, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Constant attendance given at said Store, where bees wax, ginseng, Seneca snake root, and a variety of other articles of produce will be received in payment, by the public's humble servant,
ELDAD LEWIS.
Lenox, September 14, 1785.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a hounded STEER, with a white face, judged to be about three years old. No artificial mark the owner is desired to take away said Steer, and pay cost and damage.
BENJAMIN FAY.
Bennington, October 10, 1785.

BLANKS of all sorts are now ready for Sale at the Printing-Office in Bennington.

The proprietors of Barret, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, are informed, that application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the house of Walter Brock, in said Barret, on Wednesday the second of November next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A Collector. 3. Treasurer and any other officer that may be thought necessary. 4. To see if the proprietors will accept and allow the several accounts that may be exhibited against them at said meeting. 5. To see if the proprietors will vote a tax to be laid on each original right for the purpose of paying off the proprietors debts, and paying every other expence that may be necessary to be laid out for the benefit of the proprietors. 6. To do and act on any other matter that may be thought necessary and expedient, particularly the making proper roads through different parts of said township.
ALEX. HARVEY, Just. Peace.
Barret, August 24, 1785.

The Proprietors meeting for the township of Panton, in the County of Rutland, stands adjourned to the second Tuesday in November next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the house of Elijah Grandy, in said Panton, at which meeting it is proposed to see if the Proprietors will grant a tax to defray the cost of lotting the first and second divisions, likewise for laying out and clearing roads and incidental charges, and likewise to see if the proprietors will establish the first or fifty acre divisions, likewise for laying out and clearing roads and incidental charges; and likewise to see if the proprietors will establish the first or fifty acre division, and to throw up the second or hundred acre divisions, and lay out one of a less number of acres.

ELIJAH GRANDY.
Panton, September 10, 1785.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Newfarnford, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to call a proprietors meeting, to be held at the house of Capt. Elisha Wales, in Newfarnford, in the county and State aforesaid, on the second Wednesday of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: These are therefore to notify, and warn the proprietors of said township, to attend at time and place aforesaid for the following purposes, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to regulate the meeting. 2. To see if the proprietors will raise money to defray charges, and other business the proprietors shall think proper.
OLIVER SMITH, Justice.
Newfarnford, Sept. 21.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the townships of Montpelier & Greenborough, in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to warn said proprietors respectively, to meet at the house of Eliakim Stoddard, Esq; innholder in Arlington, in the County of Bennington, on the second Wednesday of January next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles when met, to forward the settlement of said townships, viz. For Montpelier, first to choose a moderator. 2d, To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray those expences that have already arisen, and those that may arise, for laying out a first division in said township, and to transact any other business that may be judged proper and necessary when met. For Greenborough, 1st, To choose a Moderator. 2d, A Clerk and other necessary officers. 3d, To see if the Proprietors will agree to make a first division of said township. 4. To see if the proprietors will lay a tax to defray those expences that have already arisen, and those that may arise by such division, and to transact any other business that may be judged proper and necessary when met.

TIMOTHY BROWNSON, A&T.
Arlington, September 26, 1785.